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WHERE GREECE ERRED AT THE OPENING OF 1915

M. Venizelos Tells Chamber How Greeks Might Have Entered Constantinople, Which Turks Had Decided to Leave

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—That within a month of mobilization in the early part of 1915, Greek troops would have entered Constantinople, which the Turks had decided to evacuate, was M. Venizelos' reading of events had King Constantine stood by his promise at that time. This prediction was embodied in a seven or eight hours speech which M. Venizelos lately delivered to the Greek Chamber and of which fuller Reuter reports are now to hand.

M. Venizelos recalled the fact that he declared in favor of the Entente during the battle of the Marne and was immediately informed by Great Britain that the British fleet would not allow the Turkish fleet to leave the Dardanelles, even if Turkey decided to attack Greece.

M. Venizelos also went into details of the history of the proposed Greek attack upon the Dardanelles, for which he himself demanded the mobilization of an army corps; headquarters staff opposed this policy on political grounds, affirming that Greece had nothing to do with Asia Minor. Despite King Constantine's opposition to the Dardanelles enterprise, M. Venizelos mentioned that he was somewhat shaken when he read M. Venizelos' third memorandum which cannot yet be published, dealing with military arguments in favor of participation.

In private conversation King Constantine generally gave way to M. Venizelos' arguments. M. Venizelos then showed the easy task Greece would have had. One fine morning, he said, the Greek army would have landed at Gallipoli, which was defended by only 6000 Turkish soldiers scattered in different fortresses.

Facilitating the Bulgarian intervention into the war, M. Venizelos declares "we betrayed by our action, not merely our ally, Serbia, but the vital interests of Greece. What advantages were to be secured by this infamy? Where are the 30 pieces of silver? Neither advantages nor pieces of silver were the motive. The sole motive was 'Deutschland über Alles.' That was the sole motive of the crime."

Recapitulating events which led up to the Franco-British landing at Salonika, M. Venizelos said if at this point he did not become revolutionary it was because civil war would have been provoked and Bulgaria would have profited by the occasion to invade Greece.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

On the stopping of the rot in the Russian armies depends the value of the new republic to the Allies, in the days that are coming. To attempt this, two men of great influence have stepped into the breach. The one is General Kaledin, Hetman of the Don Cossacks, and the other that rough soldier and fine officer, General Korniloff, also a Cossack, and Commander-in-Chief of Russia's armies. "We Cossacks," General Kaledin contemptuously told the rows of doctrinaire revolutionists, in the great Moscow

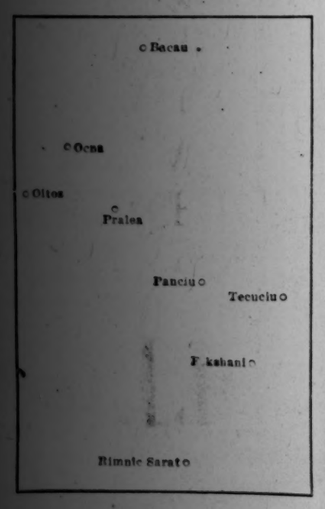

Diagram illustrates accounts of fighting on the Rumanian front

meeting, 'are not drunken with liberty, for we have been always free'; and he wound up with a flat statement to the effect that the doctrinaires who had neither courage to follow, nor ability to lead, better take warning, and hold their peace. Korniloff was no less direct. He stated his demands for the restoration of discipline in the army with the frankest absence of circumlocution, and promptly left for the front. For the future regiments

(Continued on page two, column five)

TROOPS KEEP FINNISH DIET FROM MEETING

HELSINGFORS, Finland (Friday)—In order to prevent the reassembling of the Diet in defiance of the decision of the Russian Government, Russian troops occupied the Parliament buildings on Thursday. The city is calm. The Helsingfors Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates has ordered the crews of the warships to return to their vessels.

Senator Manners, who sent out the call for the assembling of the Diet, made a protest to Governor-General Stakovitch against his refusal to permit the Diet to meet. The Governor promised to call this protest to the attention of the Provisional Government.

EXHAUSTION OF RESERVES AIM

General Maurice Notes State of Italian Front, Refutes Propagandists as to British Fighting and Comments on Strategy

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Italian advance was commented upon on Thursday by General Maurice, director of military operations at the British War Office. He also commented again on the use which the German propaganda was making in neutral and allied countries of the prominence of Dominion troops in press reports.

Regarding the Italian advance, General Maurice pointed out that it had been very considerable and that any pause now was inevitable to allow of artillery being brought up. The question was whether General Cadorna would get his artillery up before the Austrians brought their reserves up. The battle was following a normal course. After the first bulge has been made into the enemy's lines, General Maurice said it is a race between preparations for attacks and preparations for defense.

On the British front, General Maurice added, there have been no dramatic developments; but small operations which go on from day to day have a meaning and an effect that few people realize. Recalling the fact that since July 31 the Germans had engaged on the British front practically twice the number of divisions used by the British, and that they had withdrawn, owing to their losses, twice the number of divisions withdrawn by the British, he said that the process now going on was exhausting the German reserves.

The great battles of the Napoleonic wars, he observed, were fought out in one day. During the day the enemy would be compelled to throw their reserves into the fight, and after these had been exhausted, there would come the decisive attack in the evening. What was going on at the Ypres front at this moment was that process of exhausting the German reserves, which now took weeks or months, as compared with a few hours in former days.

Dealing with the eastern front, General Maurice said that General Mackensen's attack has been successfully foiled by Rumanian resistance and also, he was convinced, by the Italian offensive. There are a considerable body of Austrians on that front, and it is the easiest part from which to draw troops for the assistance of the hard-pressed Austrians on the Italian front.

Again commenting on the remarkable nonsuccess of Germany, in view of the state of Russia, General Maurice said that as against 40,000 prisoners which the Germans congratulated themselves upon captured in 36 days, the Russians in a few weeks before that had taken 37,000 prisoners.

In connection with the phase of the German propaganda already mentioned, General Maurice said he had received letters from all parts of the United States, the mere number of which had greatly impressed him, seeming to show an opinion prevalent in the United States that the British people were using the Dominion troops to fight their battles for them. I have no doubt whatever, General Maurice said, that the explanation is to be found in the German propaganda. The fact that the same legend is circulated in neutral countries, notably in Spain, shows clearly that it is not an idiosyncrasy of the people of the United States.

A few plain facts may help to counteract the effect of this propaganda. In France at the present moment the proportion of British troops to overseas troops from Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, South Africa and everywhere else is as six to one. The casualties among the British troops, to casualties among the overseas troops, throughout the war has been rather over six to one, being actually about 6.5 to 1. The casualties in the Ypres fighting since July 31 were actually as nine to one, this including the Lens fighting, which was entirely a Canadian affair.

LAST LIBERTY BOND PAYMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Nearly $400,000,000 was paid into the Treasury on Thursday in the final installment of the Liberty Loan. Approximately $1,615,000,000 already has been paid in, representing principal and interest on the Liberty bonds. The bonds will be ready for distribution within a short time.

WASHINGTON IS PACIFISTS' GOAL

Peoples Council Officials Plan to Put Their Problem of Finding a Meeting Place Up to United States Congress for Decision

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The Peoples Council, denied the right to meet in Minnesota and at Fargo, N. D., and driven out of Hudson, Wis., by a crowd of citizens, announced today that its problem will be laid before Congress. Council officials, now in Minneapolis, plan to leave tonight for Washington.

It is said the peace council special from New York, bringing delegates to the meeting, will be halted at Elkhart, Ind., and sent back to New York.

Executive Secretary Louis Lochner said this afternoon that an attempt would be made to hold the meeting of the council in the national capital, next Sunday.

Opposed by Loyalty Legion

Determined Fight Against Peoples Council in Wisconsin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — The State Loyalty Legion will make a determined fight to prevent the holding of the Peoples Council convention at any place in Wisconsin. An appeal will be made to the Governor today to bar the meeting. Meanwhile the Loyalty Legion is organizing a great campaign to inspire patriotism.

Governor States His Stand

E. L. Philipp Says No Seditious Talk Will Be Permitted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MADISON, Wis.—In answer to a special request of The Christian Science Monitor, E. L. Philipp, Governor of Wisconsin, has stated his attitude upon the question of allowing the Peoples Council to meet in his State as follows:

"I have not been officially advised that the Peoples Council intend to hold their convention in Wisconsin. All the information I have received is through the press dispatches. I have issued a statement to the effect that I will not tolerate a meeting in the State of Wisconsin designed to oppose the purposes of the Government. No seditious or traitorous talk will be permitted.

"On the other hand, there is no objection to the peaceful assemblage of citizens to discuss what they believe to be their best interests, if done in the right spirit. I mean to insist upon observance of the terms of the Constitution in its true sense. If the spirit of the meeting is American and friendly to American interests no man can object. No meeting originated by agitators to start dissension against the Government of the United States will be allowed. A peaceful assemblage of citizens to discuss affairs American will be permitted.

"E. L. PHILIPP,
"Governor of Wisconsin."

Pacifists Made to Leave

Hudson, Wis., Crowd Escorts Peoples Council Leaders

HUDSON, Wis.—Secretary Lochner of the Peoples Conference of America for Democracy and Peace; Publicity Agent Williams, Charles Kruse, president of the New York Brotherhood Welfare Association; Miss Florence Margolies of New York, president of the Workers Council; her woman secretary and a woman stenographer from the headquarters of the National Peoples Council were escorted out of Hudson last night by a crowd of about 1000 people.

County Attorney H. O. Varnum urged the crowd to let them go quietly and not commit violence, and his advice was followed. The action of the crowd was preceded by a public mass meeting held in front of the armory, at which speeches were made by Major Campbell, a veteran of the Civil War, Mayor Condit and others. Resolutions were adopted protesting against the peace conference.

From this meeting the people went

(Continued on page two, column three)

BRITAIN CONTROLS BACON, HAMS, LARD

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—By a proclamation dated Aug. 29, the importation of bacon, hams, and lard other than neutral lard, is prohibited. Butter and cheese are also being dealt with. Lord Rhondda's purpose is to secure Government control of the importation of these articles and to secure their purchase in the different countries by a single buying agency. Lord Rhondda will purchase through this agency in America as from Monday next. Goods so imported will be distributed on fixed terms, enabling the public to purchase them at prices excluding any unreasonable profit. As from Aug. 30, maximum importer's prices will be fixed and Lord Rhondda is in consultation with wholesalers and retailers with a view to fixing the wholesale and retail prices. Prices have also been fixed for home-produced bacon, hams, and lard.

LYNN SHOE MEN TO OPEN SHOPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass.—This afternoon the Lynn Shoe Manufacturers Association voted to open their 18 factories, which have been closed since last April, to members of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, next Tuesday and Wednesday. This is in direct defiance of the demands of the Allied Shoe Workers and the United Shoe Workers of America, whose members have constituted the working force for these factories previously. Since last April, however, the factories have been closed and repeated attempts of national and State arbitration agencies have netted no result.

The official statement says: "At a meeting of the Lynn Shoe Manufacturers' Association held this morning in the Chamber of Commerce at which all members were present, it was unanimously voted that we notify our employees through the press and by letter that our factories will be open on Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 4 and 5, for the purpose of receiving their applications for work under the conditions of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

"Applications will be accepted in the order of arrival. Factories open as soon as possible. Prices paid will be the same as in effect April 18, plus the 10 per cent bonus, where paid. It is desired that all shoe workers in the undersigned factories consider this notice in the Lynn newspapers to call at his or her factory whether or not an invitation through the mail is received."

This is signed by 20 manufacturers and lays open the factories to an influx of boot and shoe workers. In effect it closed the doors to the members of the other unions who have been disputing with the manufacturers as these factories are on the "blacklist" of the unions, it is said, and any member applying for work or working at them would lose his union standing.

MONTREAL RIOT OVER ARMY ACT

First Serious Anticonscription Disturbances in Streets of Canadian City—Newspaper Article Said to Inflame Mob

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—The first serious anticonscription riot occurred in the streets of Montreal last night when a number of policemen were hurt and one man was shot through the arm, while a score or more were more or less hurt as the result of the police charging the mob with batons. Stones were freely thrown and the windows of a number of shops were smashed. The man who was shot was running away at the time he was wounded and it is not known who shot him.

The mob of youths and young men, it is said, had become inflamed through an article in Le Devoir, Henri Bourassa's paper, which stated that a man named Elie Lalumuere, president of an organization styled the "league of the Constitutionalists," a prominent anticonscriptionist, had been arrested and was being mysteriously kept a prisoner in some place unknown to his wife and friends.

AMERICAN REPLY TO STAND FOR ALLIES

LONDON, England (Friday)—President Wilson's reply to Pope Benedict will stand as the joint answer of the Allies, Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, indicated today.

CANADIAN SOCIALIST DECISION

TORONTO, Ont.—The executive of the Social Democratic Party of Canada, at a meeting yesterday, decided, if possible, to send one delegate to the Stockholm conference next month.

FLOUR DEMAND MUCH HEAVIER

Government's Announcement of $2.20 Wheat Starts Orders, Though Mills Refuse to Quote Prices at Present

Immediately following the opening of trade markets in Boston today, local representatives of western flour mills, urged by the unusually heavy demand from agents of hotels and baking concerns, telegraphed to the mills for the prices, established in accordance with the price for 1917 wheat announced by the "wheat fair price committee" of which Dr. Harry A. Garfield is the chairman, and received word that, due to unsettled market conditions, no quotations were being given.

Flour agents say that the demand for flour today surpasses any in recent months, many orders being received for future delivery but the bulk asking for "immediates." It is said that the retail trade has become more stable with many believing that the fluctuating prices have been done away by the Government's announcement.

The wholesale flour trade generally considers the price of $2.20 per bushel, as fixed by the board, to be higher than necessary to provide a reasonable profit to the farmer, and they point to the price of wheat before August, 1914, when $1 for a bushel was considered a good profit for the farmer.

Bernard J. Rothwell, former president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and president of the Bay State Milling Company of Winona, Minn., and the Lawrenceville Roller Mills Company of Lawrenceville, Ind., today said:

"The price fixed by Mr. Garfield's board is higher than I expected, but I am not disposed to criticize, as the board held lengthy meetings on the question, and heard all sides, undoubtedly reaching a compromise agreement that is the best that could be made.

"Flour prices of the grades which we make ought to range from $12.65 @13 per barrel in carload lots f. o. b., Boston, with the price of wheat fixed where it is. This is about $1 per barrel less than we are charging now.

"I do not see how bakers can very materially reduce the price of bread with wheat selling at $2.20. It certainly is impossible to make a 14-ounce loaf for five cents. I have seen it calculated that to make a 14-ounce loaf for five cents, under present conditions, flour would have to sell at $4 per barrel. That is owing to present prices of lard, sugar and other factors used in making bread."

N. L. Silbert, mill agent at Boston for several Kansas mills, said: "The price is high enough to give farmers all the profit they should have, to say the least. I do not see how the board could have made the price much lower, however, in the circumstances.

"We expect our grades of Kansas patents to sell for about $11 per barrel, under the fixed price of wheat, that figure, of course, being in carload lots. I believe it was a wise move to fix the price. Otherwise flour would be wholesaling now for $18 per barrel, and probably would go higher.

"This country is now empty of flour. Mills have been waiting for this price fixing for months, and we expect that buying orders will almost overwhelm us from now on. If the price had not been fixed by law, there is no telling where it would go."

ANTIDRAFT BILL DEFEATED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate Military Committee today reported adversely on the Hardwick bill, providing that men drafted for military service shall not be sent to France unless they volunteer for foreign service. Not a member of the committee voted for the bill. The committee voted a favorable report on Senator Fletcher's bill to restore American citizenship to men who enlisted in the allied armies before this country entered the war.

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RUSSIAN LEADERS SAID TO BE IN ACCORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Published reports that Mr. Kerensky and General Korniloff are not in accord as to the policy that ought to be pursued in Russia to bring about harmony among the factions are not borne out by information that comes to the State Department. The fact is, as reported by Ambassador Francis, that the two men are in perfect accord. Warning is given that reports from Petrograd are to be received with due allowance for German influence. That many reports from Petrograd are colored there seems no reason to doubt.

GEN. JOHNSTON NOW IN BOSTON

New Commander of Northeastern Department of the United States Army Arrives to Relieve Major-General Edwards

Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, U. S. A., whose arrival in Boston has been hourly expected for several days, and who is to succeed Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U. S. A., of the Department of the Northeast, reached this city at 7 o'clock this morning, and shortly after was in conference with General Edwards, although he does not assume the head of the department until tomorrow.

Leaving his rooms at the Copley-Plaza at 9 o'clock, General Johnston paid his respects to General Edwards in his offices in Nottingham Chambers, spending some time in an informal discussion of affairs incident to the new duties as head of the Northeastern Department.

During the forenoon General Johnston received Boston newspaper men in General Edwards' office, the introductions being made by Capt. J. W. Hyatt, one of General Edwards' aids.

General Johnston said that he and General Edwards were friends of many years standing, and were colleague adjutant-generals during the Spanish-American War. During this period General Johnston had charge of all departments relating to volunteers and the militia, a department by itself now known as the Militia Bureau.

As a young man General Johnston spent considerable time in Boston and vicinity so that he by no means feels a stranger in the city. He entered West Point in 1875, graduating four years later, and for 28 consecutive years held a commission as general officer in the army service. He resigned his commission in 1903, to enter business. In 1902 General Johnston was a member of a military embassy representing the United States in Germany.

Tomorrow morning General Johnston will formally assume his duties, and will take over the departments incident to his new command. The pres-

(Continued on page four, column one)

Y. M. H. A. DELEGATES ARRIVING IN BOSTON

Approximately 2000 delegates, alternates and guests of the Associated Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Association of New England are expected to attend the organization's seventh annual convention which opens in Boston tonight. The committee completed its plans last night. The program calls for the opening meeting tonight at 7:30, to be held at the Y. M. H. A., 47 Mt. Vernon Street. Rabbi Phineas Israeli is to be the speaker.

The first of the delegates arrived last night. Today others are reaching the city from practically every section of the New England states. Among other speakers at the convention will be Miss Susan Brandeis, daughter of Justice Louis D. Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court; Col. Harry Cutler of Providence, chairman of the Jewish board on welfare work in the United States Army and Navy; David A. Ellis, member of the Boston Transit Commission; Rabbi Harry Levi of Temple Israel, Commonwealth Avenue, and Morris D. Waldman, director of the Federated Jewish Charities

W. R. HEARST WILL NOT RUN FOR MAYOR

NEW YORK, N. Y.—William Randolph Hearst will not be a candidate for the New York mayoralty nomination. A formal declination to stand for nomination at the coming primaries, signed by Mr. Hearst at San Francisco under date of Aug. 23, was filed with the Board of Elections here this afternoon.

Petitions to have Mr. Hearst's name on the ticket had been filed, and he had until midnight tonight to file his acceptance or declination with the election board.

JAPANESE WAR MISSION

Mayor Curley has called a meeting to be held at City Hall tomorrow, having invited 100 citizens to attend, to make arrangements for the expected visit of the Japanese War Mission. Among those expected to attend are Japanese Consul-General Yada of New York, and a representative of Governor McCall.

EMBARGO PUTS TRADE CRISIS UP TO SWEDEN

May Be Compelled to Decide for Herself the Alternative of Food Shortage or Cessation of German Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Germany has been given a most effective blow, in the opinion of officials, by the extension, under presidential proclamation, of the embargo, which now includes practically all articles and materials that would be of any aid or comfort to the enemy. In the application of the embargo, however, it has been made evident that the neutrals near Germany must undergo the closest scrutiny of the foodstuffs shipped to them under license, a scrutiny more rigid, as the President explains, than that which will be given neutrals farther removed from the enemy.

Under the rationing system proposed by this Government, it is planned to reduce the inconvenience and suffering among neutrals to a minimum, and the responsibility for any suffering under the rationing system, it has been urged, will rest with the neutral, and not with this Government. The hardest problem to solve, it is learned by investigation, is that of Sweden. It has been the endeavor of the Government to get from each neutral near Germany an accurate estimate of the needs of the country. This has been possible in every nation save Sweden. Sweden, it is learned, has not given out any statistics or issued any reports in two years that would give this Government the information it desires on which to base its rationing system. Notwithstanding this situation, through press reports and other means of publicity, it has been represented that Sweden will be the chief innocent sufferer under the embargoes and blockade by the enemies of Germany.

The Christian Science Monitor has been able to secure the facts, both from official Swedish and United States sources, that give a fair and candid estimate of the situation from both points of view.

On the part of Sweden, it is explained at the outset that the country will look with complacency and hope upon the President's proclamation, because the details of shipments from the United States will be amplified. Heretofore it has been necessary to secure clearance through the British Government for goods shipped from this country to Sweden. Now, under the President's proclamation, it is explained, Sweden will deal directly with this Government. On this point however it has been generally understood that the United States and her allies are acting in concert on all matters affecting the blockade and the rule of ultimate destination will apply in any case.

Sweden, as a neutral, claims the right under international law, as the United States also insisted, to trade with belligerents, taking refuge behind the international rule accepted by all civilized nations that the right of neutrals to trade with belligerents is not to be questioned, but that goods shipped to a belligerent are subject to seizure. Apart from the international law rights as applied to Sweden, however, there are other conditions relating to her trade with Germany that enter into the problems. Her entire sea coast on the Baltic is under the control of Germany, and every sound and inlet is mined. She is subject to attack at any time, and it has been represented that if Sweden should refuse to sell to Germany iron ore for instance, she would be immediately accused by Germany of being unneutral and be subject to attack. This phase, however, will be explained more in detail later.

As for entering the war on one side or the other, Swedish diplomatists here declare that the country will never get into the war of its own volition. They insist that the Socialists, the Liberals and the Conservatives are all agreed in standing behind the Government in its determination to keep out of the conflict. They will do this, it is represented, even if they have to starve. In discussing the President's proclamation, while making no complaint, they declare that even if it should be deemed expedient by this Government to shut off all food from Sweden, a contingency they do not anticipate, still they would go without food and keep out of the war. It has been told that the apprehension of Swedish diplomatists that the country may come to actual starvation the coming winter, must be based on some other consideration or motive they have not revealed, for all apprehensions of such a condition in Sweden have appeared groundless in the light of this country's rationing plan. In effect, Sweden may have food sufficient for her people if she will say how much food is needed, but as this information is not forthcoming, the inference has been drawn that Sweden will not consider rations sufficient, but will want more. This Government and its allies consider their suspicion well grounded that it is desired to send any surplus in Sweden to Germany. This under no circumstances will be permitted. It has been said that if the working classes in Sweden are going hungry, as has been represented, and if in many sections it is true the people

are compelled to mix ground bark with their flour, this condition is to be credited to the speculative classes who have been dealing extensively with Germany.

Whatever is known concerning the commercial relations of Sweden and Germany in the past two years has come from agents of this country, and not from either of the nations in question.

The principal product of Sweden needed by Germany is iron ore, and in return for this Germany furnishes coal to Sweden. Last year Sweden shipped to Germany 4,000,000 tons of ore, and received from Germany 6,000,000 tons of coal.

Sweden's coal is of a poor quality, and from the standpoint of quantity it is quite inadequate for the needs of the rapidly developing manufacturing industries of the country. For a number of years before the war, and with renewed intensity since it broke out, great efforts have been made in the development of water power as a substitute for coal. At present waterfalls produce more than 50 per cent of all the mechanical power in the country, and it is likely that this percentage will materially increase under the stimulus of war and through the developing methods for utilizing the energy of water power.

But with all these efforts, combined with an active search for other substitutes for coal, the coal supply remains for Sweden a very serious question. In 1913 Sweden imported 5,374,720 tons of coal and coke, of which 4,915,857 tons were from Great Britain, 408,641 tons from Germany, and 50,222 tons from other countries. Since 1913 the coal imported from Great Britain has decreased, owing to war conditions, as the following figures show: 1914, 4,563,076 tons; 1915, 2,659,995 tons, and 1916, 1,646,502 tons. This decrease was made up by imports from Germany.

It was impossible, however, to obtain sufficient quantities of coal and coke from Germany, and the high freight rates and difficulty of shipping made it impracticable to import from America. It soon became apparent that the greatest frugality must be observed; trains were withdrawn by the railroads, steamship service was reduced by half, the use of gas was restricted to 60 per cent of the usual consumption, and some schools had to be closed for lack of fuel.

The following table shows for several years the total exports of iron ore from Sweden, and the amount of this total which went to Germany. The last figure is a rough estimate of what Germany may be expected to receive during the present year:

	Total tons.	Tons to Germany.
1910	4,413,600	3,276,605
1911	5,086,898	3,706,636
1912	5,520,653	4,217,958
1913	6,439,750	4,977,394
1914	4,787,314	3,677,671
1915	5,994,000	.....
1916	5,539,000	.....
1917 (estimated)	.....	4,000,000

Swedish iron ore is of a very high grade, and has long been famous for its quality. It is of more value in the manufacture of munition steel and in other industries. It is said that if Germany were deprived of the Swedish ores it would be necessary to revolutionize many of her methods of manufacture to allow for the use of the low grade ore of Lorraine. This statement is confirmed by Prof. J. W. Richards, of the Naval Consulting Board.

If this is true, it is possible it might be deemed a military necessity to shut off all Swedish ore from Germany. Sweden and Germany, according to reports of United States agents, are reciprocally dependent on each other for coal and iron, and this dependence has increased during the war, as Sweden's imports of coal from England have fallen off.

When one looks at the total foreign trade of Sweden, the interdependence of Sweden and Germany becomes very clear. In 1911 Sweden's foreign commerce was divided among the various countries as follows: Germany, 28 per cent; Great Britain and Ireland, 26 per cent; Denmark, 8 per cent; United States, 6 per cent; Norway, 4 per cent; Russia, 4 per cent; Holland, 3 per cent. About 1890, Great Britain's participation was 35 per cent and Germany's 23 per cent. In the intervening years, therefore, Germany's trade with Sweden has been growing, not only absolutely, but relative to other countries, and Great Britain's has been relatively decreasing. A continued change in the same direction has been going on since the war began.

That Sweden sees her main interest in foreign trade in her exchanges with Germany, is evidenced not only by the percentage figures given here, but by the attitude Sweden has taken during the war in her trade agreements with England. Sweden controls the chief route for trade between Russia and her allies, and has from the first put considerable difficulties in the path of this transit trade, while trade to and from Germany was left unimpeded. England has been forced to withhold from export commodities needed by Sweden, and to release them only in return for transit concessions for trade with Russia. Sweden's neutrality is to be regarded, therefore, as distinctly pro-German in character. Swedish exports to Germany in normal times comprise (besides iron ore and iron) timber, paper and pulp, stone, herrings, whortle berries, cream separators, meat, milk and cream, hides, etc. Many of these things would be of great value to Germany in war times.

Sweden gets from Germany, in time of peace, various food supplies, for some of which Germany is merely the point of transshipment, raw materials, clothing, cotton, woolen goods, etc. Most of these things it is now impossible for Germany to export in large quantities, so that Germany's purchases from Sweden must be largely paid for with gold or credit. Sweden is unable to secure, either from Germany or from the Allies, the necessary supply of raw materials to keep her industries in full operation. Her factories have, therefore, had the tantalizing experience of large profits and idleness in alternation.

The chief difficulty, then, in the way of trade between Sweden and the Allies, is in the dangers of navigation, and in Sweden's pro-German attitude of a means of payment in kind.

It remains to be seen whether the United States will view the dependence of Sweden upon Germany for coal as more important for the interests of civilization than the complete shutting off of Swedish iron ore from the common enemy.

CONFIDENCE OF RUSSIA GROWS

MOSCOW, Russia (Friday) — A steadily increasing confidence in the ultimate benefit to accrue from the national conference held here is expressed by representatives of the various groups which participated. Their hopes are based on no definite policies enunciated or measures adopted, but upon the spirit of conciliation observed among the factions and a clearer understanding growing out of the discussion of the governmental problems.

Professor Milyukoff, spokesman of the Constitutional Democrats, expressed skepticism as to the permanent benefit to be derived, saying:

"The routes of the several groups seem to have approached one another, but I am afraid that this is only temporary. A certain unity seems possible. The declaration of the Socialists, as well as the non-Socialists, promises some concessions, but will these materialize?

"Mr. Tseretelli (former Minister of the Interior) expressed a desire to follow a course leading to union and collaboration. How far this desire will be shown in facts can be learned only in the future."

Mr. Tseretelli, who is a prominent member of the Council of Deputies, said:

"There is a bridge between the bourgeoisie and the Socialists. How strong it will be depends upon how far the wealthy classes help the Government to realize the reforms contemplated. The conference gave positive results, which have united so far as is possible the vital forces of the country."

General Alexieff, the former commander-in-chief, said:

"Postponement of the reorganization of the army threatens the most serious consequences in the near future. Serious attention must be paid to the report and recommendations of General Korniloff."

Mr. Yureneff, the Constitutional Democratic Minister of Public Works, said: "If further concessions are made it will be possible to reach an agreement between the organized forces of the country."

Mr. Pechekhonoff, Minister of Supplies and National Socialist, said: "The union of the political groups seems to have taken a favorable turn."

PETROGRAD, Russia (Friday) — The Provisional Government has authorized the admission of women to all forms of state service on the same conditions as men.

Countess Panin, who for a time was Assistant Minister of Social Tutelage, has been appointed Secretary of State for Public Instruction.

GERMAN AGENTS IN SWITZERLAND

PARIS, France (Friday)—The Journal des Débats asserts that a number of prominent Germans nd Austrians, whose arrival in Switzerland has been recently reported, are busying themselves with a peace project, the object of which is to create difficulties and friction between the Entente Powers, thereby involving minimum concessions by the Central Powers.

Among those engaged in this work are reported to be the former Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, who recently arrived at Ragatz; Prince von Buelow, former German Ambassador to Italy, whose headquarters are at Berne; Baron von Giskra, former Austrian minister at The Hague, who is at Zug and makes frequent trips to Berne; Count Goluchowiki, former Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs at Interlaken; Prince Alfred Hohenlohe; Prince Johann von Schoenburg-Hartenstein, former Austrian Ambassador at the Vatican, now at Lucerne; Count Wolff-Metternich, former German Ambassador to Turkey, and Counts von Puckler and Wenkheim.

The efforts of these chief actors are supplemented by those of representatives of various nationalities. Some of these delegates, notably Baron Giskra, make a show of friendly sentiment toward Great Britain, while others dwell upon the discord, real or pretended, between Berlin and Vienna. The Débats correspondent avers that this discord is incontestable and it runs through all grades of official and military circles, though the object of its being put forward by representatives of Vienna working with representatives of Berlin in Switzerland, he adds, does not appear.

REPLY REGARDED AS STEP TOWARD PEACE

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—Though the text of President Wilson's reply to Pope Benedict's peace note has not been printed here, a Washington dispatch to the effect that it declared there was no basis for peace discussions, since Germany had not stated her terms, furnishes a basis for the Roman Catholic Tijd to express the opinion that peace is a step nearer.

The Tijd takes the view that the requisite basis for discussion will be furnished if the Central Powers make the propositions of the Holy See even in part their own.

The Nieuwe Courant of The Hague also holds that President Wilson's reply is not an unconditional refusal.

WASHINGTON IS PACIFISTS' GOAL

(Continued from page one)

to the Chapin Hall Hotel, where Charles Kruse, Miss Margolies and two other women were sitting in the lobby. Major Campbell placed a petition before Mr. Kruse, protesting against the conference, and demanding he sign it. Kruse declined. Members of the crowd then laid hands on Kruse. County Attorney Varnum succeeded in restoring quiet on the promise of Kruse and the women to leave town at once. Five minutes later they were bundled into an automobile and driven to the railroad station, where they were placed aboard a train for Minneapolis.

Previous to the mass meeting the City Council held a special meeting and adopted a resolution forbidding the peace council to hold any meetings or convention in the city.

"We came to Hudson to state our position to the Mayor and the City Council," said Lochner. "When we arrived here we were told that the Mayor and council were discussing our proposed meeting in executive session.

"The Mayor refused to see me at that time, and later called me on the telephone, saying that the council had no desire to hear what we had to say."

Fargo Bars Pacifists

City and County Officials in North Dakota Take Stand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

FARGO, N. D.—The Peoples Council abandoned its projected meeting in Fargo on Thursday, when city and county officials firmly declared themselves ready to use every possible means to prevent disloyal speakers from speaking. Attorney-General Langer, delegated to Fargo to investigate local conditions, advised against an attempt to hold the meeting.

Mayor Alex Stern called off the commission meeting when informed of the Peoples Council abandonment of its meeting here, but he declared himself in an interview as absolutely opposed to "copperheadism" in this war, and that Fargo wanted none of them.

Loyal People Encouraged

Pro-Ally Speech of Wisconsin Governor Clears the Atmosphere

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Governor Philipp, whose out and out pro-American and pro-Ally speech at Camp Douglas proved an element of great encouragement to all the loyal elements of the State, is now being made the target of criticism by those un-American elements in Wisconsin that have from the very start of the trouble with Germany tried to intimidate every man in political life who raised his voice unreservedly for America.

No sooner was the speech reported than the Milwaukee Free Press took him to task for declaring that the Central Powers must be crushed. The Governor, in a communication to the editor of the Free Press, replies:

"I wish to inquire what your views are upon the question of the purposes of the American army that we are now sending to France. Do you mean to advocate that we send an army equipped with blank cartridges to be merely shot down by the army of the country with which we are engaged in war? . . . You accuse me of wishing that the forces of our enemy be crushed. What I want to know is, which army do you wish to be crushed? . . . Tell us, if you please, just where your heart is, in order that we will know how to treat you. . . . This is a time when newspaper editors may properly use some caution."

The Free Press in editorial comment says: "As a careful reader of the Free Press for many years and one who has cherished its support and frequently applauded it during this war-time period, the Governor, in the questions he asks us, appears to be moved less by a desire for information than by the heat engendered of our editorial."

At another point after defining its own war aims, which it says are loyal, the newspaper declares: "Our very good memory reminds us that Governor Philipp stood on measurably the same platform during the last campaign and for some time since. At least, he made the people believe so. If he has changed or shifted or modified his position as to the demands of Americanism and American duty, we have not."

Political observers say that nothing has so cleared the atmosphere in Wisconsin as the stand now taken by the Governor. It means that the period of "fraternizing" is over and that La Follette will have to face a far larger pro-American aggregation than he had counted on.

Farmers Undeceived

Non-Partisan League Found Not to Be Working in Their Interests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BISMARCK, N. D.—Governor Lynn J. Frazier's famous I. W. W. proclamation continues to loom up as the big, vital mistake of an administration which has not been to date peculiarly free from errors. Three-fourths of the state press, meaning well nigh every independent newspaper not subsidized by the Farmers Nonpartisan League, hailed the proclamation upon its advent as a piece of I. W. W. literature. Governor Frazier as promptly denied that his proclamation was issued in the interest of the I. W. W. or any other class or thing except law and order.

Then Arthur LeSeuer, former Socialist Mayor of Minot, president of the Socialist College in Kansas; counsel for the I. W. W. in its range fights and general counsel for the Agricultural Workers Union, subsidiary of the I. W. W., "spilled the beans" by advising Governor Norbeck of South Dakota that he, LeSeuer, did procure this proclamation from Governor Frazier for the protection of the I. W. W., and that he would much appreciate Mr. Norbeck's courtesy if he would sign a similar screed. This Governor Norbeck declined to do, but he did give the story to the papers, and it came right back to North Dakota. The newspapers of this State seized upon the story, and as a result the Governor and the Nonpartisan League are losing friends daily among bonafide farmers, who never have found the I. W. W. safe to tie to.

The country papers, in particular, are very bitter. The New Rockford Transcript, one of the State's most influential weeklies, and long an ardent admirer of Governor Frazier, says: "Gov. Lynn J. Frazier, we believe, has committed a serious error in his proclamation to the peace officers of the State in regard to the handling of transient labor now arriving for the harvest season. Past experiences show us that there are many gun men, gamblers and strong-arm artists who invade the State for the purpose of fleecing laborers of their hard-earned wages: The proclamation leaves the peace officers of the counties in a position where their hands are tied in regard to the I. W. W. menace."

The Minot Messenger describes the inside ring which controls the great machine built up in North Dakota under the name of the Farmers Nonpartisan League, as follows: "First, Townley, the socialist; second, LeSeuer, the socialist; third, Dorman the socialist; fourth, Thomason, former editor of the Socialist Iconoclast of Minot; fifth Tiegen, formerly secretary of the socialist party; sixth, Bowen, the mouthpiece of the Nonpartisan League, former Socialist candidate for Governor;" and it goes on down the line, mentioning D. C. Coates, general manager of the league, "former Socialist Lieutenant-Governor of Colorado," and finally Charles Edward Russell, and it asks the Farmers Nonpartisan League: "When have these gentlemen farmed?"

Delegates Pass Through Ohio

CLEVELAND, O.—The special train carrying 300 delegates to the Peoples Council convent on passed through this city quietly today. Delegates bought lunch and the train pulled out, taking with it Alfred Wagenknecht, a local Socialist leader, who recently was convicted in Federal court of conspiring to persuade a man not to register for the selective draft.

GERMANY SOUGHT A RUSSIAN PEACE

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Friday) —An offer of a separate peace was made to Russia recently by the German Government, according to the Socialist newspaper Vorwaerts of Berlin. The statement is brought out by the assertion of the Premier of Russia, Mr. Kerensky, in his speech at the Moscow conference, that Russia "a little time ago replied indignantly to a proposal to conclude a separate peace, and that a few days ago we witnessed another attempt, equally base, directed against our allies."

In this connection, the semiofficial Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung again is detected by the German press in an attempt to throw dust in the eyes of the world and the German public by denying Mr. Kerensky's account of the overtures to Russia and its allies, which is characterized as in reality being no denial at all.

WITNESS SAYS PLAN FOR WAR WAS KNOWN

PETROGRAD, Russia (Friday)—According to testimony given by General Michelsson at the trial of Gen. Soukhomlinoff, former Minister of War, for high treason, the original German military preparations were known to the Russian War Ministry. Also contemplated declarations of war on the part of Germany in 1909 and 1913 were known.

The witness was the military attaché of the Russian Embassy in Berlin from 1906 to 1911. He declared that he had reported Germany's military activity to the Russian War Office.

MR. BRYAN APPROVES PRESIDENT'S REPLY

CHICAGO, Ill.—President Wilson's rejection of the Pope's proffered peace was approved by William Jennings Bryan, who told the members of the Advertising Association of Chicago at luncheon that the utmost loyalty to the Government is the duty of every American citizen.

"When the Government has acted," said Mr. Bryan, "all discussion should cease, for the Government acts for the good of the people, and dissension caused by unwarranted discussion is traitorous."

AERIAL ATTACK CALLED FAILURE

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—An attempt by an allied aerial squadron to attack Frankfort-on-the-Main last Sunday failed, according to a report in the Berliner Tageblatt. The squadron, which came from the west, is said to have been forced to return when half way between Mainz and Frankfort because of anti-aircraft guns.

AUSTRIAN ATTACKS REPULSED

ROME, Italy (Thursday) — Italian troops on the Bainsizza Plateau repulsed counterattacks of the Austrians, today's official report stated. All enemy attempts to recapture positions were fruitless. Italian forces took 561 prisoners.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

going home without leave may have an uncomfortable journey.

The Russian official reports are extremely frank in these matters. They admit that on Wednesday the larger part of two regiments retired in the Fokshani region, with the result that the position of the Rumanians was made untenable. The communiqué goes on grimly to explain that the dispersal of one of the regiments followed, while measures are being taken to restore the positions affected. On the other hand, both in the neighborhood of Sochka and in the Ocna region, the enemy attacked and was repulsed, though the fighting is still going on.

The terrible weather on the British front seems again to have stopped all advances. The ground here, marshy and quagmiry beyond description at all times, becomes veritably impossible after prolonged rains. Here, therefore, as well as before Verdun, the troops of Sir Douglas Haig and General Petain have been compelled to mark time. Heavy fighting seems, however, to be proceeding on the Carso. It has never been General Cadorna's method to admit much before a result has been fully attained, but it is quite clear that strategical movements on a comprehensive scale are being attempted, and that the Austrians are making the most strenuous resistance.

Enemy Raid Repulsed

LONDON, England (Friday)—The repulse of an enemy raid north of Arleux-en-Gohello, following a heavy bombardment of British forward positions, was reported today by Sir Douglas Haig.

Germans Retake Position

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—"Southwest of le Catelet we wrested from the enemy forces a portion of the recent English gains there," today's official German statement asserted. "We took numerous prisoners."

Artillery Activity in France

PARIS, France (Friday)—Reciprocal artillery fighting on both banks of the Meuse (Verdun sector) and the repulse of German raids east of Cerny and south of Hartmannsweilerkopf were reported by the War Office today from the western front.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The German official statement issued on Thursday reads:

Army group of Archduke Joseph: Rumanian attacks south of Ocna and Turgul were repulsed.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: Tuesday's military success in the mountains west of Fokshani was extended on Wednesday. A powerful thrust by our tried attacking troops threw the stubbornly resisting enemy troops out of Trechti and pressed them back over the heights beyond the village in the direction of the Suchitza Valley.

A regiment composed of Silesians and Saxons especially distinguished itself. Three hundred prisoners, numerous machine guns and vehicles were brought in. Violent and relief attacks made by the enemy forces without regard to loss of life against the lines held by us northeast and north of Muncelul were unsuccessful and without influence on the attacking movement west of the Suchitzal.

On the Sereth and the lower Danube there has been an increase in military activity.

Macedonian front: The increased firing continued, especially southwest of Lake Doiran. Near Thuma and Alcakman the Bulgarians are undertaking successful raids. Several French posts have been destroyed, prisoners have been brought back and some attacking enemy companies have been driven back by our fire.

The supplementary statement issued by General Headquarters last evening says that nothing important has occurred on the various fronts.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday) — The official statement issued on Thursday reads:

The enemy artillery was active during the night in the Nieuport sector.

The weather was stormy and wet.

The official report from the British headquarters in France last night reads:

On the Ypres battlefield we advanced our line slightly today southeast of St. Jenshoek and captured a few prisoners. The enemy artillery has shown considerable activity in the neighborhood of Lens and east and north of Ypres.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Friday)—The official statement issued on Thursday reads:

There was pronounced activity by the artillery in the region of Brayeen-Laonnois, and in the sector of Craonne an attack by the enemy forces on our small posts south of Chevreaux was repulsed.

In the Champagne, east of Teton, we succeeded, without sustaining any losses, in a detailed action in the course of which our troops penetrated the enemy line and brought back 11 prisoners and a machine gun. Two German attacks in the same region were repulsed.

The War Office issued the following official statement last night:

There was reciprocal artillery activity on both banks of the Meuse. The rest of the front was calm.

Eastern theater, Aug. 29: Patrol encounters took place in the Struma Valley. The artillery fighting was quite lively in the region of Lake Doiran and Monastir.

PETROGRAD, Russia (Friday)—The official statement issued on Thursday follows:

Western front: The firing was more intense in the direction of Vilna.

Rumanian front: In the region of Radautz on Tuesday evening the enemy troops attacked our positions in the neighborhood of Sochka. They were repulsed by our rifle fire and machine guns. In the region south of the village of Burla our scouts made a successful reconnaissance, taking 10 prisoners.

In the Ocna region the enemy forces made several attacks on our positions in the sector south of Grozestchi. They were repulsed. In the direction of Kedzi-Vasarhely an enemy attack northeast of Soveia was repulsed. In the direction of Fokshani on Tuesday evening the enemy troops attacked our position in the region east of Ireshti and dislodged our troops. The battle in this neighborhood was renewed on Wednesday.

In the course of this engagement a large proportion of the men composing two of our regiments occupying trenches in this sector abandoned their positions and retired to the north, and following this, one of the regiments was dispersed. Measures have been taken to restore the positions. A battle is in progress.

Caucasian front: In the direction of Pendjavin our troops occupied two villages southeast of Lake Zeribar, taking prisoners.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Friday)—The official statement issued on Thursday says:

On the Bainsizza plateau and east of Gorizia the enemy troops attempted, by counterattacking in force, to retake positions recently captured. They were driven back everywhere. Our lines were held firmly, and advanced at some points. We captured 560 prisoners.

Our aircraft successfully renewed bombardment of enemy batteries in Panovizza Wood, on the Carso, on Tuesday evening. An enemy attack between the Vippacco and Dosso Faiti was broken by our troops.

On the Trentino front, from Stelvio to Carnia, concentrated fire and numerous reconnoitering actions kept the enemy troops busy. In the Tofane region the enemy forces after immense artillery preparation, attacked our positions at the mouth of the Travenanzee Valley three times and with great violence, but were repulsed completely.

REPORT ON FRENCH SINKINGS

PARIS, France (Friday)—Out of 920 ships which entered and 1013 which cleared from French ports during the week ended Aug. 26, three ships of more than 1600 tons and one vessel of less than 1600 tons are reported to have been sunk by submarines or mines. Four vessels were attacked unsuccessfully by submarines in the same period.

PEACE NOTE REPLY PRESENTED

ROME, Italy (Friday) — At the hands of the British Minister, Count de Salis, President Wilson's reply to the Pope's peace note was presented at the Vatican on Thursday.

MR. ROOT URGES AID FOR RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — President Wilson again turned his attention to the situation in Russia at a conference on Friday with Elihu Root, who headed the American Mission.

Mr. Root and other members of the mission have been pressing the immediate necessity of material as well as moral assistance to the Provisional Government, and besides the recent $100,000,000 credit other steps already have been taken toward that end.

After his conference with the President Mr. Root with other members of the mission, went to the State Department and discussed Russian affairs with Secretary Lansing.

Secretary Lansing in the afternoon received the following message from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, submitted through the Embassy:

"The message of greeting of the President of the United States to the State's Council at Moscow being read in conference Aug. 27, the Council manifested by unanimous and enthusiastic cheers its gratitude for the wishes formulated by the President, emphasizing the feeling of the great American people, and its faith in the common triumph of the Allies for the sake of justice and liberty, which is shared by all the peoples of Russia."

CHILD LABOR LAW RULED AGAINST

GREENSBORO, N. C.—The federal Child Labor Law, which becomes effective tonight, was ruled unconstitutional today by United States Judge Boyd in a decision handed down here.

Child Labor Is Banned

Labor Department Prepared to Enforce Provisions of Law

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The federal Child Labor Law, passed last year, is effective at midnight Aug. 31. Under its ruling more than 150,000 American boys and girls will be taken out of the ranks of child labor and the Government is to see that no more little children join those ranks where it has jurisdiction.

Under the direction of Miss Grace Abbott of the Labor Department's Children's Bureau in Chicago, children under 16 in quarries and mines, and under 14 in mills, canneries, workshops, factories and manufacturing plants doing interstate business, are to be taken out and kept out.

In addition, Miss Abbott and her country-wide corps of inspectors and assistants expect to see that no children between 14 and 16 are employed more than eight hours a day, nor before 6 a. m. nor after 7 p. m.

PORK SALES SUSPENDED

DETROIT, Mich.—Fresh pork will not be handled by a number of Detroit butchers until the unprecedented high price is broken, says the Free Press. Six of the leading meat dealers in Broadway market signed a petition to discontinue the sale of pork for an indefinite period.

Filene's

Misses' Bolivia coats, $25

$25

The coats are full and long and unskimped. They are lined throughout with peau de cygne. Sketched.

Misses' better Bolivia coats, $35

Misses' silvertip Bolivia coats, $45

Silvertip Bolivia looks like an entirely new material, although it is only our old friend Bolivia "silver-tipped."

Washington St., at Summer—Boston

Important Notice

We have just bought of the Trustees in Bankruptcy the entire stock of the Richard Briggs Company, 116 Boylston Street. This is recognized as one of the choicest stocks of china and glass to be found anywhere in the country.

Until further notice the business will be conducted *as usual at 116 Boylston Street* under the personal supervision of Mr. Richard Briggs.

R. H. STEARNS CO.

AMUSEMENTS

AT THE TIP OF CAPE COD PROVINCETOWN

The Pilgrims' First Landing Place 100 mile daylight excursion $1.50 Big iron steamship DOROTHY BRADFORD leaves wharf, 400 Atlantic Ave., 9 a. m. Sundays 9:30. CAPE COD S. S. CO. Tel. F. H. 2211.

NANTASKET BEACH STEAMERS FROM ROWES WHARF

RUSSIAN SOVIET MISSION IN PARIS

Delegates Entertained Along With Representatives of British Socialism and Labor—No Separate Peace Wanted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The parliamentary committee for action abroad entertained the representatives of the Russian Soviet, as well as the representatives of British Socialism and Labor at a breakfast given at the Hotel Crillon. The guests included MM. Goldenberg of the Russian Social-Democratic Party, Ehrlich, of the Labor Social-Democratic Bund (Jewish), Roussanof, of the Revolutionary Socialist Party, Smirnof, Social Democrat of the Minimalist faction, Henderson, member of the British Government, Wardle, member of the British House of Commons, and President of the Labor Party, and MacDonald of the Independent Labor Party. Among the French deputies present were MM. Georges Leygues, Piou, Gaston Thomson, de Kerguezec, Pierre Renaudel, d'Aubigny Pressemane, Escudier, Marius, and Moutet. After a toast of welcome had been proposed by M. Franklin-Bouillon, who described the presence of the guests as "the proof of the unity of democracies in the present struggle," each of the delegates, with the exception of M. Smirnof, who does not speak French, responded to the toast and described the aim of their mission.

M. Roussanof said that though the Russian Socialists were standing by their allies, they were of the opinion that peace must be brought about as soon as possible, a general peace which would save humanity. "We are, as it were," he said, "the Argonauts of peace, and that is why we are getting in touch with the international forces in the hope that they will lead the peoples to formulate conditions enabling them freely to dispose of themselves." M. Stephen Pichon spoke of the bonds which existed between the Russian and the French democracies, and referred to the coming victory which would make it possible to realize their aims.

M. Goldenberg expressed regret at some of the misunderstandings of the French press on the subject of the Russian Revolution. "The Russian middle classes corrupted by Tzarism, have been powerless to realize their historic evolution," he said; "it was the working class which had to make its revolution. But if the Revolution was due to Socialist inspiration, this does not mean that it intends to be exclusively Socialist, and it is evident that a democracy which is the most backward in existence, is not able to find a Socialist solution. The first duty of the Russian Revolution is to organize the State. But the French press must consider the dilemma with which the Russian Revolution is faced; either very drastic reforms from the democratic point of view will have to be made, or else Tzarism will be restored.

"Among the measures to be adopted is the nationalization of land, and political reforms of a serious nature are needed, without which the revolution would be deprived of strength. Public opinion must realize that a backward step would be much more harmful to the aim mentioned by M. Pichon than any forward move. A backward step would lead Russia to a separate peace. A separate peace, in the eyes of the revolution, is a lie which obtains no credence in Russia. Russian democracy received its instruction at the school of French democracy; how could it then forsake France? Republican France cannot come out of the struggle weakened; such a possibility cannot be considered for one moment by the Russian democracy. Every step in the direction of restoration is a harmful one, but Russia needs peace in order that its democracy may be strengthened. Either the revolution will kill the war, or the war will kill the revolution and that is why we want to hasten peace. We do not consider that any peace is possible, except an international one, and it is because of this that we are appealing to international action. That is why we declare that if the agreement to end the war is arrived at on democratic bases, it will be a peace made by the peoples; a lasting peace, a peace which will not be a source of fresh wars. It is not the time for condensing questions, but we want it known that it is not out of selfish interest that we are thinking of peace; and misstatements and misunderstandings between our two democratic countries must be avoided at all costs. A great deal is said about Maximalist disorders, but it is the counter-revolution which is thus making itself felt and which tries to produce difficulties. In these disorders German influence has a large share, as have certain Tzarist elements which are trying to secure revenge, a certain amount also is due to utopian sentiment. But in contemplating these disorders, the French press must guard itself from saying that they constitute the whole of the revolution."

Mr. Henderson, having thanked the committee for the welcome which they had extended to the British delegation, went on to say that the French and the English were the representatives of the two oldest democracies in the world; and they were met together with the delegates of a younger democracy which was in a way the child of democracy, and it happened sometimes that youth had a lesson to teach its parents.

M. Ehrlich, the Jewish Russian representative of labor, said that the world war had brought the peoples to a "solution which had no termination," and if the governments were incapable of finding an issue, it was for the democracies to take up the task. The Russian revolutionaries, he said, had never thought of peace as a separate peace. Such a peace could not put an end to militarism, but only strengthen it. A separate peace would only mean for Russia the exchange of one coalition for another; she would have to enter into the coalition of the Central Empires and blind and malicious would those be who could pretend that a separate peace was possible and that Russian democracy was contemplating it. Russia must have an army capable of fighting, and the revolution must endeavor to insure the strength of this army. "I do not forget," went on M. Ehrlich, "that 10 departments of France are invaded, that Belgium, Serbia and Poland are occupied, and it is fully recognized that if the formula of the war aims of the Entente does not satisfy us all, the peace formulas of the Central Empires satisfy us even less. The Provisional Government will do all it can to strengthen its army and increase unity of action in Russia. We have come to France to gain unanimous assent to our idea of international action, which means that we intend to carry on the struggle for peace at the same time as war on the front.

In the evening the delegates were entertained by the French Socialist Party at the Quai d'Orsay. The two most important speeches were those of Pierre Renaudel and Arthur Henderson. M. Renaudel asked the Russian delegates to inscribe the Society of Nations on their program. The only possible guarantees of the enforcement of just conditions after the war were either force of armaments or the Society of Nations backed by international sanctions. In order to realize international peace, others besides the French Socialists must take action. There must be some response on the other side. International action alone, and not mere words, could put an end to the war. If we have put off such action for some time it is because German Socialism remained powerless and inactive. As long as that condition exists what hope can there be? We must define a course of action on which we all agree. The presence of the Russian delegates will help us to do so. We are agreed in the main, and questions of detail cannot cause divisions.

Mr. Henderson referred to the great French Socialist and champion of peace, Jaurés. "Before his assassination," said Mr. Henderson, "he was thinking how best he could defend his country. He asked England what she could do. England has given her answer during the last three years. Like the Russians we are looking toward the future, but the past must not be ignored. We must prepare our plan of action in such a way that the present catastrophe cannot recur. We hope that the conferences to come will restore our ideal. For us there can be no aliens. We can only recognize the just and the unjust. We hope that nothing will ever again be able to separate the democracies of France and of Great Britain. We shall say to our Russian friends: there must be no failure. Better wait a little than not fully succeed. There is but one road before us. We must follow it, without deviating, and all together."

Comment on Visit

Gustave Herve Expresses His Views On Russian Mission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Gustave Hervé in commenting on the visit of the delegates of the Soviet to Paris compares that institution, born of the Russian revolution, to the great clubs of the Jacobins and the Cordeliers of the French revolution. The influence exercised by the Soviet in Petrograd is somewhat similar, he says, to that of these clubs on the Paris of 1792 and 1793. "The French nation," he continues, "though it has been for some time disappointed with military events in Russia, will nevertheless welcome the official delegates of the Russian revolution as faithful allies. Just as it did not show discontent with Tzarist Russia when the great debacle of June, 1915 occurred, and when the Russian army, for lack of munitions, was paralyzed and rendered useless for a year. So today the French nation will not turn away from revolutionary Russia because its armies are experiencing a terrible crisis which will unfortunately prolong the war. It would be unjust to remember only the big initial mistake of the Soviet in wishing to exploit the Russian Revolution to the profit of socialism and the working classes, and forgetting that the majority of this 'Soviet' after some hesitation, has given its adherence for the last three months to Kerensky's policy, that of public safety and of carrying on the war until victory is obtained. The four delegates of the Soviet who have arrived among us left Petrograd before the great crisis through which the Russian Revolution is now passing. They left the Russian capital charged with the mission of explaining to our democratic governments of the West the revision of their war aims, or, if you prefer it, of the treaties which the Allies formerly concluded with the Tzarist Government. When they took up the reins of government the Russian revolutionaries found in the archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs copies of the conventions entered upon between the Tzarist Government and those of the Allies. I have not seen the text of these conventions, but it is more than probable that France asked Russia to recognize the legitimate nature of her demand on Alsace-Lorraine, and perhaps to leave her free to do what she thought best with regard to the guarantees which she would take with regard to Prussia on the left bank of the Rhine. It is also more than probable that Russia had obtained from the Allies a recognition of her claim on Constantinople and upper Armenia, and that the Arab provinces of Turkey, torn from the Turkish yoke, were to pass under the British protectorate, as far as Mesopotamia and Baghdad were concerned, and under the protectotrate of France in the case of Syria and Damascus. I cannot see anything very scandalous in this, except in the case of Armenia, which it would be more in accordance with justice to constitute into an autonomous and independent state under the guarantee of all the Powers. As to Constantinople, personally, I should not have been shocked to see the key of the Black Sea in the pocket of a democratic Russia. As for the Arabs of Mesopotamia and Syria, a French or British tuteiage would be a benefit to them and a deliverance after the abominable and stupid Turkish régime.

"As for Alsace-Lorraine, and even the guarantees of a military nature to be secured by us on the remainder of the left bank of the Rhine, there is nothing which resembles in any degree a policy of annexation or of imperialism. The Russian revolutionaries think otherwise: it is their right to think as they like. In any case, the fact that they renounce Constantinople and upper Armenia, authorizes them to request from the Allies a general consideration of former treaties and a revision of agreements, so as to make them as conformable as possible to ideal international justice.

"They are perfectly well aware that anything they may ask in reason and justice will be examined by all the allied democracies with the wish to show due consideration to them. If they want all the Armenians to have one autonomous and independent State under the guarantee of the great powers; if they want the same thing for the Arabs of Mesopotamia and of Syria, who also could very well form an independent State with or without the guarantee and control of all the great powers, there will be nothing in all this to produce long discussions between them and our ministers, however 'middle class,' however 'capitalist' they may regard them from the height of their revolutionary sanctity.

"Revision of the aims of war and of former treaties! how old, how far removed, how stale it all sounds today, when the retreat of the Russian army raises much graver and more crucial questions in our minds!"

SCOTTISH VIEWS ON AGRICULTURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The Scottish Chamber of Agriculture held its summer conference in Edinburgh recently, Mr. Peter Macintyre, Comrie, presiding. The Secretary for Scotland was present and addressed the members at the close of the meeting.

The president in his address, after referring to the growing prosperity of the chamber said that though the ranks of skilled labor had been reduced to increase the fighting forces, they had more acres under crop and a larger herd of stock than usual and they were going to do still better in 1918. He referred to the deputation which had waited on Lord Rhondda, the Food Controller, and summed up the various recommendations made by the delegates, chief among which were some proposed amendments to the Corn Production Bill and a proposal to extend restrictions on raising rents to land held under leases. In conclusion, he warmly acknowledged the valuable services rendered to the Chamber by the Scottish Secretary.

In the course of the business of the meeting, a resolution was brought forward by the Kirriemuir Association recommending that a separate food controller should be appointed for Scotland. It was contended that the subject of food control was too big to be in the hands of one man.

The fixing of beef and produce prices came under discussion, and some adverse criticism was expressed as to the way in which this had been done. Hay prices and proposed amendments to the Agricultural Holdings Act were also discussed.

In his speech the Secretary for Scotland said he was sure that agriculturists would not look to the Government in vain for help. He recalled the Premier's speech in February in granting the Magna Charta of agriculture, which in one hour had raised agriculture to its proper place, from which he believed it would never be dislodged. Then followed the corn production bill designed to give legislative effect to the Prime Minister's program. The bill might have to weather some storms, but he believed it would ultimately safely reach the legislative harbor.

On the subject of the discussion on food prices, Mr. Munro pointed out that two issues had been raised, one of which was a matter of policy and the other of prices. He considered that they ought to accept the policy of the Government underlying the food prices order, however much they might differ from it. As to prices, Mr. Munro said, on that point they were not dealing exclusively with his department, and he reminded them that Lord Rhondda had received a deputation from the Scottish Chamber of Agriculture, and had also fully considered various points that had been put before him, and he urged upon them as a duty to make some sacrifice and support the Food Controller.

In conclusion, he said, he looked confidently forward to the time when the alliance between agriculture and forestry would be more fully realized than it was today, to a time when the countryside would be repeopled by a robust peasantry, and when the drain of rural workers into towns and cities, and to the colonies, would be stanched, and when the productiveness of Scottish soil, and the well-being of the rural workers would insure an era of plenty, and a happy, contented, prosperous and virile race.

RAILWAYMEN FOR ARMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The President of the Board of Trade has appointed Mr. William Adamson, M.P., to be a member of the committees which deals with complaints in connection with the release of railwaymen for military service, in the place of Mr. F. W. Goldstone, M. P., who has been accepted for military service.

DUBLIN TACKLES SLUM PROBLEM

Authorities Rebuilding Worst Areas in the City—Special Representative Tells of a Visit to a Resurrected Section

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—A great deal of true and necessary talk is heard about the disgraceful state of the Dublin slums, and people generally, both in Dublin and out of it, are under the impression that absolutely nothing has so far been done to ameliorate the lot of the slum dwellers. In course of conversation with a member of the Dublin Corporation, Mr. Edmund Eyer, city treasurer, this ignorance was mentioned, and Mr. Eyer invited a representative of The Christian Science Monitor to spend a day in going round the slums to see what had been done in the direction of bettering conditions. A few days later a call was made at the City Hall for this purpose, and Mr. Eyer briefly explained the situation. Since the year 1878, he said, there had been a steady effort on the part of the corporation to clean up and rebuild the slums. In that year the British Government had commenced lending money with which two of the worst areas in Dublin, namely Coombe and Plunket Street, had been cleared. When cleared they were let to "The Artisans Dwelling Co.," and houses were built and let out at small rents.

Since 1880, the Dublin Corporation has been clearing and rebuilding in the bad slum areas, and the following figures give an idea of the results achieved up to the present date:

Building	No. of tenements
Benburb Street	142
Bow Lane	85
Blackhall Place	109
Elizabeth Street	14
St. Joseph's Place	80
Bride's Alley	172
Lurgan Street	48
Clontarf	57
Donnycarney	8
Trinity Ward	76
Townsend Street	20
Cook Street	45
Church Street	146
Inchicore	331
Foley Street	456
Ormond Market	105
Total	1,894

The total expenditure under the Housing of the Working Classes Act up to March 31, 1917, amounted to £524,429 10s. 10d.

There are, Mr. Eyer pointed out, something like another 2000 to be built.

The next figures give some indication of the further plans of the corporation for the rebuilding of the slums:

Ref.	Scheme.	No. of families provided for.	Estimated cost.	Dates on which Treasury advances are required.
a.	Spitalfields (1st section)	75	£26,434	Required in three instalments of £10,000, £10,000 and £6434. The first instalment required within one month and the other at subsequent intervals of two months.
b.	Spitalfields (2nd section)	51	14,336	First instalments required on April 1, 1918.
c.	Spitalfields (3d section)	41	11,472	First instalments required on April 1, 1918.
d.	McCaffrey Estate	205	62,000	First instalment required Sept. 1, 1917.
e.	Fairbrothers' Fds.	568	192,250	First instalment required Oct. 1, 1917.
f.	St. James' Walk	64	15,375	First instalment required Sept. 1, 1917.
g.	Crabbe Lane	162	49,187	£8550 (amount estimated for compensations in respect of acquisition) required Jan. 1, 1918.
h.	Boyne Street	88	27,593	
i.	North Lotts	537	173,680	First instalment of £4650 for acquisition will be required on Aug. 1, 1917.
j.	Ormond Market (completion of)	21	11,102	Required on May 1, 1918.
	Total		£583,429	Contemplated expenditure.

Having given these figures and this information, Mr. Eyer sent for Mr. Dillon, the assistant superintendent of the housing department, Dublin Corporation, and asked him to take the writer round to visit the resurrected slum areas. Mr. Eyer explained that Mr. Dillon loves his work and is keen not only to give the working people better houses to live in, but also to educate them gradually to love cleanliness and tidiness and to be altogether more self-respecting. When the Foley Street area was rebuilt, Mr. Eyer said, with one-room flats which are let to the very poorest in Dublin for 1s. a week, he asked Mr. Dillon how they were going to manage to make those people live cleanly. Mr. Dillon begged him not to hurry things in that direction, but to let him encourage them in every possible way till they learned to prefer the cleaner and better way for themselves. Eight months later Mr. Eyer sent the sanitary inspector on a surprise visit, and out of the 456 houses he only found one small thing to complain of.

The Christian Science Monitor representative and Mr. Dillon walked straight down Parliament Street, across the bridge over the Liffey and thence made their way to the back of the Four Courts to what is known as the Ormond Market, thence to Church Street, and later to Blackhall Place. Certainly it was a revelation. Rows of neat cottages and flats were seen, each with a decent-sized yard at the back, and great open spaces in front with shrubs and flowers and huge rockeries all planted with gay-colored rock plants. In the back yards, too, and in window boxes efforts were made to have plants of all kinds. The cottages and flats visited varied greatly in the arrangements of the rooms by the owners, some using only one small room as a bedroom and turning the other into a parlor, while others, more sensible, used both the upstairs rooms as bedrooms and made the kitchen their living room.

Finally Foley and Corporation streets were visited where the one-roomed flats are situated. The back rooms let at 1s. a week and the front at 1s 6d. a week. There are balconies outside each of these flats, where the babies can get their airing with perfect safety, and from the top flats a nice view can be had of the mountains, whilst at the back of the houses is a large concreted playground with swings, etc., for the little ones.

TIMBER FOR VICTORIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

BRISBANE, Q.—For the first time Queensland timber has been sent to Victoria overland. This experiment is the result of the scarcity of shipping. Hitherto the increased cost of sending timber by rail and the breaks of gauge at Wallangarra and at Albury have been barriers, but with concession rates and the preparation of sawn timber in lots that facilitate handling at the two borders, the timber merchants have decided to try the overland route.

A CONVERSATION WITH M. PASHITCH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The Journal des Débats publishes the account of a short conversation which a representative of the paper was able to have with the Serbian Prime Minister, M. Pashitch, just after the meeting of the Paris Conference. M. Pashitch could not conceal the excellent impression which he had carried away from the two meetings in which he had taken part. They had all met, he said, in a spirit of good will and with the desire to overcome difficulties by means of a common effort. Every one had a voice in that conference where the delegates from the little countries took their place with the representatives of the great powers of the Entente, and this equality of treatment, so symbolic of the justice which governed their cause, deserved mention. The Serbian Prime Minister went on to give a short summary of the present situation and to express his delight at the change of affairs in Greece, by which the Serbian-Hellenic Alliance of 1913 had taken on a new lease of life. It had indeed been a joy to him to receive the telegram from his friend M. Venizelos announcing the resurrection of his country. A heavy cloud had been lifted for them that day, but there were other clouds which had not yet disappeared. Their brothers in Russia were fighting in the midst of terrible difficulties which were increased by the treacherous intrigues of the enemy. The situation was tragic, but not desperate. They should have confidence in the clearsightedness of the Russian people who would understand that their capitulation would mean the annihilation of their just aspirations.

From the actualities of the present moment, M. Pashitch went on to discuss the future. He hoped, he said, that when victory should have crowned the efforts of the Allies the great Jugo-Slav family would be united in one, and that Serbians, Croats and Slovenes would work together with equal zeal to establish the prosperity of their reconquered country.

NEW ZEALAND CARES FOR ITS SOLDIERS' FARMS

Facilities Afforded by Which Farm Management Is Secured During Soldiers' Absence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, New Zealand—Mr. Gillies, Auckland secretary of the national efficiency board, gave an interesting description of the work of the board before the provincial conference of the Farmers Union. He said that farming was the most essential industry in New Zealand, and that it would have been wise if the first division had been classified in the same way as the second, as the farms would not then have been so badly hit. He laid stress on the fact that the efficiency board was purely an advisory body.

By means of the trustee board scheme the efficiency board had afforded facilities by which soldier farmers could secure capable management for their farms during their absence. A broader policy of exemption by the military-service boards had also been brought about by the classification lists sent by the board to the Government in which dairying, agriculture, and farming interests generally were classed as "most essential." It was necessary for them to get a power of attorney signed in every case taken on trust, by which the soldier authorized them to act for him during his absence from the Dominion. The actual working of the farm depended, Mr. Gillies explained, on circumstances, but they preferred cases where the soldier could put a man he could trust in charge, or where a neighboring farmer was looking after the place, to carry out the soldier's wishes as far as possible, and the trustee boards would render assistance in any way they could. The soldier's accounts would be kept in trust, and a clear statement given on his return, and all this would be done for nothing. The only charge made on the soldier would be for any actual expenditure on the farm by way of gates, fencing, labor or the like. The work of the trustees and the keeping of the books would be done for nothing, and even his power of attorney would be executed for nothing, by any member of the Auckland Law Society, who had also proposed to give their valuable legal advice free in connection with these trusts.

The farmer's interest did not center alone on his own farm, continued the speaker, but was interwoven with every industry and occupation in the Dominion. It would be the aim of the board to provide the farmers all possible assistance from the less essential industries and occupations. The farmer's side, while of preliminary importance, was not the only responsibility resting upon the board. He thought it would be well that they should realize that in the national interests all classes must cooperate with one another. The actual working of farms was only a small part of the business of the trusts. They had to attend to the granting of certificates of exemption from territorial parades and camps for essential men, and under the scheme they promised exemption to the farmers' employees where the absence of the territorial would hamper the farm work. They also had to look after the financing of soldiers' farms in certain cases, and they had already created a complete record system of filing in connection with the work. They had received many reports and inquiries from the military service boards, and they would have the important work of purchasing suitable soldiers' farms for settlement by returned soldiers. Mr. Gillies then quoted instances showing the care taken in individual cases to look after the soldiers' interests at home.

A scheme had been proposed by the board by which the Government should advance loans on security to help the work of caring for the soldiers' farms by replenishing their stock. Although private individuals had shown their readiness to help in financing cases, the board held that it was just as much the business of the Government to make financial arrangements to assist the farms of soldiers leaving to fight, as it was, under the regulations already issued, where, rightly, the returned soldier was granted up to £500 for stock, fencing, etc. A practical scheme had already been proposed for the purchase of soldiers' farms for settlement by returned soldiers and others, but it had not yet been adopted. In conclusion, Mr. Gillies appealed to the members of the Farmers' Union to do all in their power to help them by working together, so that the farms and property of the men who were away fighting for them would be looked after in the best possible way by those who remained. It should be their joint objective to insure, as far as possible, that the interests of soldier farmers were not neglected in any part of the province.

AUSTRALIAN SENATE ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—A resolution in support of the enfranchisement of the women of Great Britain was brought forward by Senator Gardiner, late Assistant-Minister of Defense, and leader of the opposition in the Senate of the Australian Commonwealth Parliament. Parliament was dissolved before the resolution could be dealt with, but it stands on the notice-paper for the consideration of the new Senate on its assembly.

"We, Your Majesty's loyal subjects," it runs, "the members of the Australian Commonwealth Senate, in Parliament assembled, desire most earnestly, in our name and on behalf of the people whom we represent, to express the hope that the franchise may be given to the women of Great Britain and Ireland on the same terms as it is or may be given to men.

"Appreciating the blessings of self-government in Australia through adult suffrage, and appreciating the desire of Your Majesty's Government to vindicate the claims of the small nations to self-government, we are confident that Your Majesty will recognize the justice of the same claim in the case of the small nation of women in Your Majesty's kingdom—women who, in this great crisis in the history of the British Empire . . . have proved themselves as worthy soldiers as those on the battlefield, and as worthy of the protection of the ballot, which is conceded to men. . . . They must be the best judges as to what they will require for their own and their children's protection and the government of their country in the time of adjustment and reconstruction that will follow the war. As subjects of Your Majesty, we are deeply interested in the welfare of the women of the Empire; and we again humbly petition Your Majesty to endow the women of Your Majesty's kingdom with that right of self-government for which they have petitioned and asked for nearly three-quarters of a century."

AWARD FOR RESCUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Board of Trade have awarded a piece of plate to Capt. Onofre Bachs y Suñol, master of the Spanish steamship Delfin, of Barcelona, in recognition of his services to a shipwrecked British crew, whom he rescued on April 20.

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CHICAGO PUBLIC MARKET OPENED

Club Women of City Succeed in Launching First Municipal Market Despite Opposition of Merchants of Neighborhood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—A group of club women of Chicago recently opened the first municipal market at South Chicago, Calumet River and Ninety-second Street. Since 1913 there has been an organized effort to accomplish this, and at that time it was first brought formally before the municipal council by a group of housewives.

"The story of the municipal market dates back seven years," said Mrs. A. L. Messier, the president of the Woman's Municipal Market League, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "In 1913, at the request of a delegation of club women, Mayor Harrison appointed a commission to investigate the high cost of living, and at the end of the year, after 14 different hearings, it made a report, recommending the appropriation of $55,000 to build a municipal market on the South Side.

"It has not been possible, however, to open the market until now, owing to the opposition to it on the part of the market men and merchants, whose business would be injured by the low prices this market would make possible, by bringing produce direct from producer to consumer. With unflagging determination we have plied the City Council till our hopes are realized, and the market an accomplished fact. We hope now to open it at least three times a week, making it serve as a clearing house for those gardeners and farmers all through the country and up the river who cannot afford to get their produce to market now. This will make it possible for them to sell all kinds of vegetables, fruits, eggs, butter, cheese and milk direct to the consumer at a cost much below the prevailing prices.

"Before opening, we canvassed the country thoroughly, securing the promise of the farmers and gardeners to cooperate. We hope to facilitate this by our own trucks and barges. We hope to let even the small truck farmers, the boys and girls as well, bring in their produce to sell. We shall soon have a dehydrating machine in which to dry all surplus vegetables and fruits, with the help of the housewives, while below are large storing rooms where we can keep safely stores of fruit and vegetables in the winter.

"There is another problem which we hope to solve by these markets, and this is to establish under the auspices of our league an employment bureau here whereby we may be able to place on the farms young men and women who wish employment in the country. We shall see to it that near these markets respectable boarding houses are opened where the teamsters coming in with their produce at night, may have safe and comfortable places to lodge, with clean entertainment for the evening.

"Hundreds of bushels of fruit and vegetables spoil every year, said Mr. T. J. Vind, market master, "because no market is within practical reach of them. We mean to make this market practical for just such producers. It seems to me that it is the duty of all honest business men and housewives to get behind the municipal market idea and push it. The thousands who swarmed through our doors opening morning prove how glad the people are to avail themselves of this opportunity to get fresh, wholesome produce at reasonable prices."

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TIME IS SET FOR WAR TAX VOTE

Senators Reach Agreement on Date—Most of Intervening Period to Be Given to Discussion on Tariff on Profits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate will vote on the war tax bill not later than 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Monday, Sept. 10. This agreement was reached late on Thursday, senators advocating an upward revision of war profits favoring this plan rather than the adoption of the cloture rule, which appeared certain. The major portion of the allotted time will be consumed in a discussion of the war profits tax. The income tax will again be brought up by Senator La Follette and perhaps a day will be consumed in a discussion of the proposed tax on sugar.

Senator Harding opened the debate on the war tax bill today in a speech warning against raising too much money before it was needed. He asserted that radical senators were attempting to raise a fifth more revenue for the first year's war expenses than would be needed. "I will be willing to conscript every cent of excess profits if the time comes when such action would be expedient," he declared, "but until then I am in favor of not trying to overdo the thing."

Senator Gronna followed with a defense of the radical group of senators, condemning the plan of the Finance Committee, and declaring that the committee had retreated from its first stand before the assaults of the upward revisionists. He said the committee proved itself to be wrong by finally yielding to a plan which it condemned at the outset. Senator Gronna will support the La Follette amendment, or any amendment having for its aim a practical conscription of excess war profits.

The action of the Senate late Thursday of agreeing to dispose of the bill by Sept. 10, came as a result of the signing of the cloture petition by 59 senators, and the use of which would have been invoked to limit debate by Chairman Simmons had not the radical senators yielded to the setting of a date for the final disposal of the bill.

Anticipating possible adoption of cloture, many amendments were introduced on Thursday. Senators Hollis, Gore and Brady sponsored provisions to increase the war profits levy, to rates ranging from 50 to 66 2-3 per cent, and Senator La Follette presented a substitute bill, designed to raise about $3,500,000,000 principally from war profits, incomes and liquor taxation.

GEN. JOHNSTON NOW IN BOSTON

(Continued from page one)

ent permanent staff, including the heads of all departments will be retained, and later he will appoint his personal staff from his command.

Harvard French Training

An order received from the War Department yesterday will result in prolonging the trench training course at Harvard one week, the study period to terminate on Sept. 15 instead of Sept. 8.

One of the French instructors, Capt. Pierre Loriot, has been ordered to report to the War Department in Washington for new work and the staff of the French Mission has been cut down to seven.

Yesterday afternoon the reserve officers occupied trenches at Fresh Pond and studied methods for assembling soldiers before sending them over the top for an assault on the enemy.

Drafted Men to Be Honored

HARTFORD, Conn.—Gov. Marcus H. Holcomb in a proclamation issued by him yesterday, calls upon the cities and towns throughout the State to cooperate with the Connecticut State Council of Defense in arranging suitable exercises in honor of the men chosen under the Selective Draft Law, and who are soon to depart for the training camps. At its meeting Wednesday evening the Council of Defense voted to send letters to town chairmen recommending lines of activity for ceremonies, and it is understood that several of the cities and towns have already considered plans for such celebrations.

Paper for Men at Front

The railroads of New England are trying to keep their employees who have joined the United States military establishment in touch with home, and also to keep those at home acquainted with the doings of the boys at the front. The first number of Gossip From Home, compiled for the fourteenth engineers (railway), U. S. A., has just been issued through the offices of the Boston & Maine Railroad. Other numbers are to appear monthly. Men in the regiment are to supply news for a sister publication, Gossip From the Front, which is to be mailed to friends and families of the boys in khaki.

The first number of Gossip From Home notifies employees of the New England railroads who have left their places since the declaration of a state of war between the United States and Germany, to join the army or navy, that they will be taken back when they receive honorable discharge, provided they can resume their former duties. Other sections of the sheet are devoted to news of the railroads, as well as current news events, including baseball results.

Free Navigation School

Applicants for the free Government schools in navigation, must have had at least some experience at sea, it was announced at the United States Shipping Board's recruiting service headquarters in the Custom House, here, today. A man appeared this morning requesting an appointment on one of the seized German steamers going overseas. He said he had been two years a shipping clerk. He seemed disappointed when told that his experience did not qualify him to enter a free school to learn to be a deck officer in the new American merchant marine.

About $24,500 for Fund

About $24,500 has been realized for the proposed fund of $50,000 in the campaign of the Associate Members of the ninth regiment for the one hundred and first infantry.

General Edwards at Boxford

BOXFORD, Mass.—Late yesterday afternoon, Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U. S. A., paid a visit to Camp Curtis Guild, the entire strength of the camp passing in review, at the close of which the newly-organized trench mortar company was drawn up, each man being addressed by General Edwards. Before his departure from camp, all the commissioned officers from the three regiments were given an opportunity to meet him.

Sixth Infantry Activity

AYER, Mass.—Members of the sixth infantry are busy cleaning up and packing their equipment, and many of the larger tents have been taken down. Many Plattsburgh officers reported yesterday, but there is a lack of equipment for them, and some had to sleep on hard beds without blankets. Work upon the various buildings is being rushed and it is believed that everything will be in readiness upon the arrival of the draft army. Kitchens and mess rooms in the barracks are being put in order, and good progress is being made in all the departments of construction.

Enlistments Are Light

Two bakers, one cook, one apprentice seaman, and two mess attendants were enlisted yesterday at the navy recruiting station. Today a new week begins in the Boston district and the quota is fixed at 22 men.

The marine corps broke its record yesterday, not one applicant passing the physical test. Army recruiting continued at a moderate pace, and men were forwarded to Ft. Slocum and Camp Syracuse and two taken on for the national guard were sent to Framingham.

During the afternoon 105 naval reservists from Commonwealth Pier made a tour of inspection of the Fish Pier, led by First-Class Cooks James B. Freeman and Harry A. Schieffman.

Governor McCall a Visitor

CAMP BARTLETT, WESTFIELD, Mass.—Governor McCall, accompanied by Adjt.-Gen. Jesse T. Stevens, and his aide, Capt. Josiah Hathaway, reviewed the one hundred and fourth regiment here yesterday afternoon, Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Cole being in the reviewing party with the Governor, who was presented to the regiment by Colonel Hayes.

In his address, the Governor praised the men for their records made as members of the old second, sixth and eighth, and expressed the conviction that the new one hundred and fourth will have an equally glorious career.

Early Departure Seen

FRAMINGHAM, Mass.—The early departure of the one hundred and first regiment was indicated yesterday when Major King, commanding the Second Massachusetts Field Hospital was given orders to turn over his saddlery to the machine gun company of the one hundred and first. The material called for had been placed in bags some time ago, and upon receipt of the order, Major King turned out his command and delivered his goods across the field.

Besides indicating an early start for the infantrymen, this transfer strengthens the report circulated that the field hospitals are to be motorized, and along these lines an order is expected for them to turn in their horse-drawn vehicles, wagons and ambulances.

This morning there was religious service in Camp McGinness.

Museum Lot to Be Graded

Orders were given by Mayor Curley today for the grading of the lot at the rear of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. The plan is to utilize this plot for a training ground for the First Regiment of Engineers. This military detachment is now occupying the grounds at Wentworth Institute.

Soldiers' Information Bureau

Charles S. Baxter, who heads the Massachusetts Soldiers Information Bureau, said this morning that there are already organized committees in 289 of the cities and towns of the Commonwealth engaged in a systematic canvass of the men in these communities engaged in the various branches of the military and naval service of the United States.

The committees which will have charge of the work in the Boston districts are not yet organized.

To date the work of the bureau has uncovered more than 39,000 Massachusetts men in the service.

The local committees are engaged in a house to house canvass and it is anticipated that this work will not only provide a check on the official lists but will uncover many Massachusetts men not now credited to the State.

NEGROES ORGANIZE POLITICAL PARTY

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—More than 400 Negro clergy and professional men from all sections of the country meeting in convention here on Thursday night, organized the National Civil and Political Party of America.

DELEGATES TALK UPON INITIATIVE

Massachusetts Constitutional Convention Occupied Until Adjournment With Continued Debate on Proposed Amendment

Debate on the initiative and referendum in the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention today was featured by the presentation of the views of a manufacturer on the one hand and of two organized labor leaders on the other.

Speaking in opposition to the initiative and referendum, Mr. Loring of Beverly, a manufacturer, referred to Mr. Anderson's remarks relative to use of money by corporations in helping some legislators in the election campaigns.

Mr. Anderson interrupted to state that he did not say that money had been used to corrupt the voters. The money was used, as far as the voters were concerned, for ordinary campaign expenses. But when the Legislature was elected, members found that they were under obligations to financial interests. The money of public service corporations used in politics was in the ordinary lines of political endeavor, unless the use of money to influence the press was an extraordinary use of money.

Mr. Loring of Beverly said he had no practical acquaintance with politics since the last Butler campaign.

Continuing, he reviewed the relations of capital and labor during recent years, taking an optimistic view of the situation, and expressed a belief that corporations were being unfairly criticized for money making, when the profits were due largely to individual enterprise. The founders of the cities of Lowell and Lawrence were praised for what they had done to better conditions for their employees.

Mr. Loring was of opinion that most of the labor strike agitation in Massachusetts is started by the same type of men who are making trouble in Oregon, not citizens of this country, men who will not work, and want to make trouble. He had heard all the speeches, and concluded that the initiative and referendum was not half as important as had been supposed. He did not believe that it would result in better government. The getting of signatures is not a good way of starting legislation.

Mr. Bodfish of Barnstable remarked that Mr. Loring's policy of letting the Legislature do as it pleased about the people's affairs was like letting the agents of Mr. Loring's cordage plant veto the latter's plans for running the business.

Mr. Loring denied this, but said he let his agents use their own judgment. Mr. Hale of Boston remarked that every principal keeps control over his agents. But Mr. Loring answered that his agents would know better than he what should be done in a particular case.

Mr. Hart of Cambridge asked what he would do if he found his agents taking bribes from hostile interests, to which Mr. Loring replied that the agent would be discharged.

Dennis D. Driscoll of Boston, speaking as an organized labor member, said that the initiative and referendum would operate to "bring capital and labor, corporations and people together." It was the inability of labor to get legislation it wanted that had caused the demand for the initiative and referendum. It was the attitude of the courts toward labor that had aroused labor against some of the courts.

The initiative and referendum will place in the hands of labor an instrument for the doing away of these grievances. The Massachusetts state branch of the American Federation of Labor comprises 180,000 men and women, who want the initiative and referendum, said Mr. Driscoll.

Mr. Moriarty of Boston, speaking for organized labor, criticized Professor Churchill of Amherst for opposition to the 50-hour bill for women and minors. The latter protested against an assumption that because he opposed the details of a bill, he opposed the fundamentals. He affirmed his belief in a 48-hour bill for women in textile mills. Adjournment to 10:30 a. m. Tuesday cut off further debate.

POINDEXTER FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In connection with the War Revenue Bill, Senator Poindexter of Washington, in a statement to the National American Woman Suffrage Association, urges the early passage of the federal woman suffrage amendment. The taxation of women without allowing them representation in the law-making body, Senator Poindexter characterizes as "utterly unjust and illogical," and he declares that "we ought to lose no time in remedying this injustice."

CHINESE STUDENTS ALLIANCE MEETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—President W. H. P. Faunce of Brown University this afternoon addressed the 150 or more members of the Eastern Section of the Chinese Students Alliance holding its thirteenth annual meeting in this city.

Approximately 150 students are attending the conference, which will last one week, with sessions continuing through next Thursday. Last evening more than 100 of them attended the opening session, at which President Faunce of Brown spoke a few words of welcome. A reception by President and Mrs. Faunce followed, at the John Carter Brown Library.

The visiting students were given an opportunity during the reception to examine the famous collection of American history works. There are scores of almost priceless volumes in the collection.

The business of the convention was taken up this forenoon at a general meeting in the Brown Union. Matters relating to the organization, activities and financing of the eastern section of the alliance were discussed.

Preliminaries in the track games are to take place at Andrews Field this afternoon, and on the Manning Street tennis courts the first round of the tournament will be held. While those students athletically inclined were engaged in this way other students were visiting the large manufacturing plants in and about the city.

This evening teams representing Princeton and Yale will hold a debate, all of the speaking to be in English.

TEACHER SCORES LAX CULTIVATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—America's lax cultivation of land was strongly criticized here by Prof. J. Paul Goode of the University of Chicago, at the opening convention of the Sixty-seventh Annual Teachers' Institute of Allegheny County.

He declared that the allied nations want from the United States this season 1,000,000,000 bushels of wheat, which is more than the entire crop. America, he said, has a record of 90 bushels of potatoes to the acre. Germany produces 200 bushels. He declared that an acre of new land in America produces less after the first year than an acre of land in Japan or China which has been cultivated constantly for several thousand years.

Some of the more important points in Dr. Goode's speech were that America could reclaim its arid lands by irrigation and have from them sufficient to feed 25,000,000 persons. A similar number of persons could be fed if lands simply lying waste were cultivated. He said there are 100,000,000 acres of wet lands that could be drained and cultivated.

"The time may come," he concluded, "when America will be a land of 250,000,000 persons, well fed and living in industry and peace in the stronghold of democracy."

"MARGIN" IN COAL REPORT EXPLAINED

Assistant Attorney-General Seagrave received today an answer from the Federal Trade Commission to his inquiry about the meaning of the word "margin" in the commission's report, which shows "margins" of $2.57 to $2.85 on anthracite sold by retail dealers last April and May. The answer defines the term as meaning the difference between the cost of the coal to the retailer and the price at which he sold it to the consumer. The "margin" therefore gives no idea of what the retailer's profit was after making a proper allowance for his cost of doing business. But the commission said:

"Since $2 a ton was ordinarily an ample margin, it is clear that the retailers, on the whole, received very large margins, and particularly is this true of the large retailers who during April-May received margins averaging $2.92 a ton."

Whether any action is to be taken by the State against the coal dealers will be determined by Attorney-General Attwill on his return from his vacation next Tuesday, according to Mr. Seagrave.

COAL OPERATORS AND DR. GARFIELD CONFER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Directors of the National Association of Coal Operators conferred on Thursday with Dr. Garfield, the fuel administrator, regarding his plans for control of the coal industry. Dr. Garfield, it is said, will issue a statement outlining his policy as soon as he has completed his work as chairman of the wheat price committee. The operators are divided as to whether to submit without protest to the price scale fixed by President Wilson. They left Washington last night and will not return, they said, unless called in by Dr. Garfield.

MORNING LEADER OF CLEVELAND STOPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, O.—The Cleveland Company, owner and publisher of the Cleveland Morning and Sunday Leader and the Cleveland News, announces the discontinuance of the six-day Morning Leader. It will continue to publish the Cleveland News and Sunday Leader. The Plain Dealer has purchased the subscription lists, news service franchise and good will of the daily Morning Leader, and has increased its price on transient sales to 2 cents.

NEW HAVEN ROAD CHANGES

C. L. Bardo, general manager of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, has been appointed assistant to the president of the road, continuing in general charge of the operating department. This and other changes in the personnel of the road announced today take effect tomorrow. General Mechanical Superintendent G. W. Wildin has been appointed general manager. G. O. Hammond, assistant general mechanical superintendent, has been appointed general mechanical superintendent. W. L. Bean, who has been acting as assistant to the president, has been appointed assistant to general mechanical superintendant.

ADVANCED STAND OF PRESIDENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Since the reply of the President to the Pope's peace appeal was made public, a considerable number of statesmen have been studying the document, and almost without exception, it may be said, they agree that the President has taken a stand far in advance of any position he has occupied heretofore in the war. This applies especially to his declaration that "No peace can rest securely upon political or economic restrictions meant to benefit some nations and cripple and embarrass others." And again, "They desire no reprisal upon the German people."

It is taken to mean that the President expects the German people to be emancipated from their present iron rule, and that they shall have a government finally, when they have awakened to the desirability of it, under which the government shall get its authority from the governed. Then, in this situation, he believes the Germany that shall come out of this change should have a chance equal to that of other nations, large and small, in trade and development.

It has been said that if the German people should be convinced that the President's policy could be consented to by all the enemies of Germany, a great step would be taken toward a revolution and the end of Hohenzollern rule. It has been realized that two great difficulties lie in the way, even if the Entente should consent to recede from its Paris conference agreement. One is that of getting the truth into Germany, even if it were acceptable, and the other is the almost religious veneration with which the masses of Germany regard their Government. These facts lead most commentators to the conclusion that the change can be expected to come only through extreme suffering and disaster, and that the people of Germany will have to be conquered before it will be possible to begin the making manifest of the President's policy.

Moscow Council Thanks President

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Moscow conference has sent the following reply to President Wilson's greeting:

"The message of greeting of the President of the United States to the Moscow State Council, being read in conference on Aug. 27, the council has manifested by enthusiastic cheers its gratitude for the wishes formulated by the President, emphasizing that the feeling of the great democracy and its faith in the common triumph of the Allies for the sake of justice and liberty are shared by all the people of Russia."

British Acclaim Reply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The State Department has received advices from Ambassador Page at London that the reply of the President to the Pope's peace appeal has been received with more acclaim than any previous utterance of the President during the war. The reply has given renewed hope to the British people.

British Comments

Further Press Opinions on President Wilson's Reply

LONDON, England Friday) — Further British press comment on President Wilson's reply to the peace proposals of Pope Benedict is as follows:

Manchester Guardian

"President Wilson's policy comes very near to the formula, 'No peace with the Hohenzollerns,' but it would be unfair not to recognize the very narrow but deep gulf that separates him from that formula. The way in which he prefers to put his policy is that no peace can be durable without the guarantee of the German people. Guarantees given by the German Government, holding the views that it does, cannot be durable. Mr. Wilson has no desire to dictate to the German people their form of government, but as a good American he has faith in the honesty and sincerity of the democracy. He is not concerned to insist that Germany must have forms of government like our own, but only to assert the principle that in dealing with an autocracy like that of Germany we must in self-defense exact more severe guarantees than if we were dealing, not with a clique whose political vices have been made notorious by the war, but with a free people, which in the mass are never dishonorable, never cynical, never treacherous."

Pall Mall Gazette

"In going beyond the ruling caste to the German people themselves President Wilson may appear to some to be oversanguine. But for ourselves we believe he is right, because we see no alternative but complete military victory. When the enemy masses learn, as they must sooner or later, that it is the abominable doctrine of blood and iron which stands between them and their deliverance, we believe clouds will have gathered for the house of Hollenzollern."

The Evening Standard

"Mr. Wilson puts into plain English what our statesmen clothe in roundabout and unimpressive language. He is not afraid to call a liar a liar, even if the liar happens to be extremely well connected. In the light of the President's note the talk of Stockholm takes on an additional tinge of absurdity."

The Globe

"We perhaps are not quite ready, as is the President, to assume that the strangely pro-German spirit which permeates the suggestions of His Holiness is entirely free from all Austrian influences, nor are we prepared to admit that the German people do not share the culpability of their rulers for this desolating war, but these things are matters of opinion and do not affect the sincere concurrence of this nation in the main principles which Mr. Wilson has laid down."

Westminster Gazette

"The reply strikes the right note for the Allies. Firm, defiant against the German system, but not threatening ostracism and ruin if that system be disestablished, it may not succeed. The German people and their system may be too much at one for any disintegration from within. But there is no reason why we should perpetually stoke up the fire-eaters who are trying to persuade the German people that the Allies are bent on conquest and destruction, and do nothing to help the growth of moderate opinion."

Paris Press Applauds

PARIS, France (Friday)—Only an 80-word summary of President Wilson's reply to Pope Benedict had reached Paris by Thursday morning, hence the press comment is not very extensive.

Petit Parisien

"As far as it is possible to judge from the indications received, President Wilson does not discuss the Pope's suggestions in themselves. His reply is a reediting of the thesis familiar to those who have read his messages, that as long as German imperial institutions are not modified, as long as the democratic spirit has not penetrated beyond the Rhine, as long as absolutism based on oligarchy persists, so long nations cannot have confidence in Germany's word. President Wilson thus brings up, just as France and England have done before him, the question of Prussian militarism, which is the safeguard of this absolutism and oligarchy. In rejecting the Vatican's offer, the President indicates the conditions under which a useful conversation might be taken up. Once more he gives important advice to the German people. Will he be heard?"

The Matin

"From what we know of the text, Mr. Wilson has endeavored to enter into the views of the spiritual power which is regarded by millions of his fellow citizens as the highest religious authority in the world, but it is absolutely necessary that peace should be concluded only with absolute guarantees for the future, which the President believes cannot be given by the present rulers of Germany. He does not conceal the opinion, which he had already expressed, that the German people should be free from the present régime before an agreement worthy of confidence can be made with them.

"The allies of the United States who have seen the German people at work can judge that they are united in support of their masters and have ratified their abominable enterprise in the hope of deriving immense advantages therefrom, but the President continues to hold the view that, if permitted to speak, these people would condemn the evil shepherds who have led them astray. That is his opinion, reached after deep reflection. He has every right to make it known to the world in general and the German nation in particular.

"It is the view of the man who sees far, has always deliberated deeply what he has done, and has not had the habit of consulting with anyone in regard to actions of grave importance, but in the silence of his study reflects and decides. He has made an immense and powerful people understand the necessity of submitting to the hardest sacrifice to intervene in a European conflict. This historic action entitles him to credit, and every effort should be made to understand his personal conception of the conflict, its causes and ends."

REPORT OF THE MARKETS BUREAU

Sweet corn is abundant in Greater Boston and housewives are urged to purchase large amounts during the next 10 days when the supply is at its height, according to the bulletin from the Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture in Boston, today, which gives the normal retail price for corn at 15 cents a dozen for both yellow and white varieties. The report says:

"Trading was rather active on the Local Farmers Market this morning notwithstanding the usual heavy offerings. Both tomatoes and green corn were somewhat firmer but corn is still bringing very low prices to farmers, with an average of 50 to 60 cents per box of five dozen. Tomatoes range from $1.25 to $1.75 per bushel of 56 pounds.

"The second crop of string beans is beginning to arrive in larger quantities and prices have dropped accordingly. Native apples, although arriving in larger quantities, are scarce and prices are firm. Egg plant has dropped to a range of $1.50 to $1.75 per box. Cucumbers are scarce and firm while beets, cabbage, summer squash are abundant and low in price. Native celery is increasing but prices are unchanged, at a range of $1 to $1.25 per dozen bunches for the best quality.

"Farmer's prices collected by the United States Bureau of Markets and retail prices by the Massachusetts Board of Food Administration. Farmers reporting, 192.

Produce delivered and prices received by farmers: Apples, 859 bu. (all grades), 75c@$2.50, retail 5 to 15c qt.; beans, green, 755 bu. (32 qts.), $1.50@1.75, retail 8c qt.; beans, yellow, 178 bu. (32 qts.), $1.75@2.25, retail 8c qt.; beans, shell, 358 bu. (32 qts.), $1@1.50, retail 8c qut.; beets, bunch, 597 bxs (18 bunches) 50@60c, retail 5c bunch; beets, cut, 71 bu. 75@85c, retail 5c qt.; cabbage, 765 bbls (80@90 lbs), 50@65c, retail 2c lb; carrots, bunch, 348 boxes (24 bunches), 50@65c, retail 5c bunch; carrots, cut, 83 bu., $1.50@1.75, retail 5c lb.; corn, white, 4299 boxes (5 doz.), 50@70c, retail 15c. doz.; corn yellow), 892 boxes, (5 doz.), 60@70c, retail 15c. doz.; cucumbers, 153 boxes, (6-7 doz.), $1.25@2, retail 4c each; lettuce, 1288 boxes (18 heads), 75c@$1, retail 7c head; onions, 934 bu. (52 lbs.), $1.50@1.65, retail 5c lb; peppers, 218 bu., $1@1.10, retail 8c doz.; potatoes, 766 bu, $1.40@1.50, retail 43c peck; radishes, red, 199 boxes (5 doz.), 75@90c, retail 3c bunch; squash, Italian, 162 boxes, 60c @$1.25, retail 5c lb.; squash, summer, 161 boxes (15@18), 25@35c, 5c each; squash, turban, 129 bbls, $1.25@1.75, retail 4c lb.; tomatoes, 3031 bu. (56 lbs), $1.25@1.75, retail 5c lb.; cauliflower, 155 boxes (5-9), 50c@$1, retail 20c and 25c each; celery 837 doz., $1@1.25, retail 15c bunch; eggplant, 147 boxes (15-18), $1.50@1.75, retail 10@15c each; greens, 335 bu. 25@35c; kale, 49 bu., 25@35c; parsnips, 76 doz., 50c; parsley 150 bu., 25@35c, retail 3 oz. 5c; romaine, 54 boxes, 25@35c, retail 7c; pears, 134 bu., $1@1.50; kohl rabi, 26 boxes, 40@50c; rhubarb, 16 boxes, 50@60c; leeks, 61 doz., 40@50c; scullions, 15 boxes, 50@60c.

AUGUST PORT STATISTICS

Port statistics issued today for the month of August shows 66 steamers, 17 schooners, one barge and one tug arriving here from other than united States ports during the month ending today. Of this number 48 flew the British flag, 19 American, 14 Norwegian, three Danish and one Portuguese, a total of 85. There were 63 saloon, 95 cabin, 587 steerage passengers, seven stowaways and 149 hostlers.

The Boston Ice Company

ANNOUNCEMENT

On August 4th last, at five o'clock A. M., during the hottest week of the year, and without previous notice, our drivers and helpers of the Brookline Division struck for an advance in wages of over 25%.

After four days of serious inconvenience to the public, during which no ice was delivered, it was agreed that these men should return to work and the matter in dispute be submitted to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, both sides agreeing to abide by its decision.

We called the attention of the Board to the fact that we had voluntarily advanced the wages of all our delivery men in April of 1917; that they were being paid a wage which averaged higher than was being paid for similar work in the East; that during only five months of the year were the men working long hours; that only ten per cent. of our men had made the demand; that to advance the pay of these men meant the same advance to all our delivery men, which would compel us to charge the public an increased price to meet the enlarged payroll.

The State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration has awarded an increase, and we are compelled, therefore, much against our will, to advance the price of ice beginning September 1, 1917, from 35c per hundred pounds to 40c per hundred pounds.

INSURANCE BILL BACK TO HOUSE

Measure Designed to Do Away With Soldiers' and Sailors' Pensions Reported—Opposition to Be Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Chairman Adamson, of the House Interstate Commerce Committee, has formally reported the Soldiers' and Sailors' Insurance Bill to the House.

This is the measure which is designed to eliminate the old-time pension system and to install as a substitute a carefully worked-out scheme of compensation for injury and disability, and, as an optional feature, to give every man and every woman in the army and navy the chance to take out $5000 worth of insurance at the low cost of $8 a year per thousand. The women included in this scheme are the army and navy nurses.

That the proposed law is a great experiment, is acknowledged. The bill was introduced by Representative Alexander of Missouri, with the probable intention of being referred to the Committee of Merchant Marine, because the bill is an amendment to the War Risk Insurance Act, which has taken care of war risks on ships. However, after consultation, it was decided to take no chances with the bill, but to send it to a committee which would be sure to be friendly. Several House members express the belief that the measure properly should go to the Pensions Committee, but inasmuch as Chairman Key of that committee is avowedly opposed to the bill, it would appear that the measure would have slight chance in that quarter.

Representative Key believes in the pension system, and will have with him a firm band of pension-believing members of the House. Just how many votes they will gather is uncertain, but Chairman Adamson says he does not believe the opposition will amount to much.

The insurance feature is optional. As originally written, the maximum allowed any soldier, sailor or officer in either branch would be $10,000 at the rate of $8 per thousand a year, which is about one-sixth the rate offered by insurance companies. Representative Parker of New Jersey, made a fight against this section, and cut the maximum to $5000.

This is separate and distinct from the compensation features. The compensations are paid automatically. The insurance is simply an added protection and comfort, designed by the Administration for the superprotection of the families of men at war.

A great deal of pressure has been brought to bear on the committee by those who favor a plan whereby soldiers and sailors, undergoing a maximum amount of personal risk for their Government, may obtain insurance at a figure below the exorbitant rates charged by insurance companies. On the other hand, the insurance companies were not loath to express their disapproval of a measure which, of course, would not inure for their benefit to an appreciable extent. It is thought probable that the House will act on this measure at an early date. In addition, the revenue and bond bills, and a number of others, must be disposed of before adjournment, if Congress does adjourn.

An effort is being made by leaders of both branches of Congress to expedite pending legislation in order to adjourn about Oct. 1. Whether this plan will bear fruit is problematical, as it is not known just what opposition may arise to the bills which are to be acted upon.

SCOTTISH SCHEMES FOR LAND HOLDINGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The recently published annual report of the Board of Agriculture for Scotland shows an increase of £2406 in the amount provided for expenditure during the financial year 1916-17, exclusive of grants from the development fund. The account for the agriculture (Scotland) fund states that £65,000 has been spent in compensation to landowners and tenants. There has been a marked decline in the applications for new and enlarged holdings, and several new schemes have been postponed during the continuance of the war. Holders who were in occupation during the year reaped the benefit of the higher prices now ruling, and they appear, the report states, not only to be in a prosperous condition, but to have, on the whole, increased the produce from the land. The farm of Middlebank, in Perthshire, is quoted as an instance. The farm extends to about 535 acres. The staff employed used to be one regular shepherd, with occasional help from another plowman on the estate; now there are 11 small holders. The land is producing more food and keeping a larger stock, and is supporting under conditions of comfort a larger population.

With regard to the schemes considered by the board for making provision for discharged soldiers and sailors, the report states that the Duke of Sutherland has made available for this purpose, a tract of land of some 12,000 acres, near Tongue, in the county of Sutherland. The board has taken over the farm and it is proposing that about 4000 acres of the area, including all the arable ground, shall be subdivided into 20 small holdings, the remainder being afforested. The holdings proposed are not expected to engage the full time of the men selected, who will be able to find subsidiary employment in connection with the scheme of afforestation within easy reach of their homes. By the Small Holdings Colonies Act the board were empowered to acquire by agreement, an area of land not exceeding 2000 acres which in their opinion would be suitable for the purpose of providing experimental small holding colonies. Inquiries have been instituted and inspections made of farms and estates in various counties. It is considered by the board desirable to form at least two settlements, each of 1000 acres or less, rather than one of 2000 acres.

District agricultural committees have been organized in every mainland county of Scotland, and, through these committees, the board have been kept informed of the agricultural problems and special difficulties that had to be dealt with in each locality. The board, continues the report, have reason to believe that their cooperation with the tribunals has proved of great value in enabling a just balance to be struck between the competing claims of military service and agriculture. The relations of their representatives with the tribunals and with the military representatives have been harmonious, as it was recognized that the board's recommendations were based on an impartial view of the circumstances of each case, and it may be said that the tribunals have shown an increasing inclination to accept these recommendations as a guide to their decisions. Uniformity of treatment was aided by the publication early in July of a scale of farm labor agreed upon by the Scottish office and the War Office. The work in connection with the tribunals has had the effect of bringing the board into closer touch with the larger farmers in the country than is entailed by more normal aspects of their work, and has enlarged the acquaintance of their officers with local agricultural conditions.

MAKE VICTORY THE SOLE AIM IS URGED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Daniel Willard, chairman of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense, has sent this message to the man back home: "If you are about to undertake an enterprise, stop and ask yourself the question: Will this help America win the war?"

This is his summing up of the whole situation for the people in the cities and on the farms as their problem and duty.

Mr. Willard means that churches, post offices, unnecessary private residences, should not be built; that public improvements not clearly necessary for the public health or safety should not be constructed; that none of the hundred and one normal public and private enterprises should be undertaken until after having been successfully subjected to the test.

"You must understand," said Mr. Willard, "that this war differs from all that preceded it. Hitherto wars have been between armies. This war is between the economic forces of the opposing nations. That means a testing of our whole people and those of our allies against the whole people of Germany and her allies.

"No one can really grasp the terrible nature for us of that testing unless he knows Germany and the German people. I have visited Germany many times and I know the efficiency of the German Government and the individual efficiency of the German people to be such as will tax our resources to the utmost if we are to win.

"What Europe has known America will know if Germany wins this war, for she will establish her power in Canada and in Mexico—she will put us under the permanent necessity of being prepared for war, the sort of war she makes along every foot of our boundaries. Can any one parley over the proposition that we must win?"

BROCKTON MILK PRICE IS LOWERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROCKTON, Mass.—Milk rates of the recently formed Producers Association will drop back to 12 cents a quart for the delivered product tomorrow, after being held at 14 cents for about 10 days. The officials of the association deny that the reduction was due to the opposition of the Central Labor Union or a threatened investigation by city authorities. On the other hand it is claimed that there will be no reduction in the price at the barn door, which will be 75 cents a can. Manager Albert R. Greenwood, through whose efforts the new rate was made, declares that the association probably will lose money in delivering milk at 12 cents a quart, until the new plant which is about to be erected as a central distributing station for the association, goes into operation about the first of the year.

Mr. Greenwood, who took charge of the affairs of the Producers Association a few days ago, following the retirement of Weston Manley, is in favor of maintaining a 12 cent rate until the farmers can produce a grade milk. It is expected that grade A milk will sell in Brockton at 14 or 15 cents a quart before the close of the year.

WEST POINT CLASS OF '18 GRADUATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

WEST POINT, N. Y.—The West Point class of '18 was graduated yesterday with the honor of being the second class in the history of the military academy that has graduated ahead of schedule time, thus making two commencements in one year.

"The great thing today which gives strength and courage to America is not that we hate our enemy, but rather that we deeply love our cause," said Secretary of War Baker to the 152 members of the graduating class before handing them the diplomas which made them lieutenants. For the first time in history the customary salute of 17 guns was not fired upon the arrival of the Secretary of War.

WHEAT PRICE IS FIXED AT $2.20

President Approves Findings Whereby Committee Reaches Decision by Compromise Felt to Be Fair to All Interests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—On the recommendation of the Wheat Price Committee, headed by Dr. H. A. Garfield, President Wilson has fixed the price of the 1917 wheat crop at $2.20. The basis will be No. 1 Northern Spring, delivered at Chicago.

The committee has been trying to agree upon a price for several days and a compromise has now been reached.

Representatives of the producers began by voting for a price of $2.50 and labor representatives for $1.84. The two extremes eventually narrowed down until the votes were only a few cents apart and most of the voting showed only a slight difference. Both factions appeared uncompromising at the start.

On the base of $2.20 at Chicago, the Food Administration has worked out differentials for the various grades and classes and for the several terminals.

The price fixed is 20 cents higher than that named for the 1918 crop by Congress in the Food Control Bill. The $2 price set by Congress was taken into consideration by the committee in considering a fair valuation for this year's crop.

The announcement was made at the White House in the following statement by the President:

"Section 11 of the food act provides, among other things, for the purchase and sale of wheat and flour by the Government and appropriates money for the purpose. The purchase of wheat and flour for our Allies, and to a considerable degree for neutral countries also, has been placed under the control of the Food Administration. I have appointed a committee to determine a fair price to be paid in Government purchases. The price now recommended by the committee—$2.20 per bushel at Chicago, for the basic grade—will be rigidly adhered to by the Food Administration.

"It is the hope and expectation of the Food Administration, and my own also, that this step will at once stabilize and keep within moderate bounds the price of wheat for all transactions throughout the present crop year, and in consequence the prices of flour and bread also. The Food Act has given large powers for the control of storage and exchange operations, and these powers will be fully exercised. An inevitable consequence will be that financial dealings cannot follow their usual course. Whatever the advantages and disadvantages of the ordinary machinery of trade, it cannot function well under such disturbed and abnormal conditions as now exist.

"In its place the Food Administration now fixes for its purchasers a fair price, as recommended unanimously by a committee representative of all interests and all sections, and believes that thereby it will eliminate speculation, make possible the conduct of every operation in the full light of day, maintain the publicly stated price for all, and, through economies, made possible by stabilization and control, better the position of consumers also. Mr. Hoover, at his express wish, has taken no part in the deliberations of the committee on whose recommendation I determine the government's fair price, nor has he in any way intimated an opinion regarding that price."

The report of the committee, addressed to the President follows:

"The undersigned committee has been asked by you to recommend the price which the Government should pay for the 1917 crop of wheat.

"In its deliberations the committee has kept constantly in mind the three following factors:

"First—the fact that the United States is at war;

"Second—The need of encouraging the producer;

"Third—The necessity of reducing the cost of living to the consumer.

"The normal laws of supply and demand have been violently interfered with and Congress has undertaken to offset this disturbance by conferring extraordinary powers upon the President to stabilize prices. Each of the foregoing factors grows out of conditions which have received the careful attention of the committee. Chief among them are:

"That wheat yield in a great and important section of the country has this year been below the normal; that over against this situation is the crying need among the whole body of the population, especially the wage-earners, that the rising tide of costs shall be stayed and reduced as rapidly as possible consistent with the welfare of the producer; that the Government is at the present time engaged in the great task of reducing and stabilizing costs of other staple commodities; that the wheat of the world is abundant for its needs, even disregarding the stores in Russia, but because of lack of shipping and war conditions the burden of supplying wheat to the Allies and to neutral nations rests for the time being upon the United States and Canada.

"Your committee has also considered the fact that the Government price for the 1917 wheat crop is in effect a continuing guaranty until the minimum price guaranteed by Congress for the crop of 1918 goes into effect (July 1, 1918). It has considered relation of the 1918 minimum price guaranty to the price here recommended. It has also considered the effect which an early termination of the war would have upon the wheat markets of the world.

"In reaching its conclusion the committee has been guided by the principles you have announced, that a fair price should be based upon the cost of production for the entire country plus a reasonable profit. We have relied upon the cost estimates for the crop of 1917 furnished by the United States Department of Agriculture, checked by the results of our independent investigations and the evidence submitted to the committee by producers and their representatives.

"The committee has considered the regulations recently established by the United States Food Administration Grain Corporation for the different grades of the wheat through which all transactions in wheat are to be standardized and speculation to be entirely eliminated. Also that profits to the grain dealer, miller and flour dealer have been regulated and reduced by the grain corporation, effecting a material reduction in the cost of flour.

"In consideration of the foregoing facts and circumstances this committee respectfully recommends that price of No. 1 Northern spring wheat, or its equivalent at Chicago, be $2.20 per bushel."

The price differentials worked out by the Food Administration tonight are:

No. 1, dark hard winter, $2.24; hard winter basic, $2.20; red winter basic, $2.20; yellow hard winter, $2.16; soft red winter, $2.18; dark northern, spring, $2.24; red spring, $2.18; durum basic, $2.20; red durum, $2.13; red walla $2.13; hard white basic, $2.20; soft white, $2.18; white club, $2.16. No. 2 of each grade is 3 cents less; No. 3 6 cents less; No. 4, 10 cents less.

Relative market basis:

Chicago, Galveston, New Orleans, basic; Kansas City and Omaha, 5 cents less than basic; Duluth and Minneapolis, 3 cents less; St. Louis, 2 cents less; New York, 10 cents more than basic; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 9 cents more; Buffalo, 5 cents more.

The basic grades are Nos. 1 hard winter, red winter and northern spring.

Although the prices are fixed on Government purchases only, the Food Administration, through its wheat corporation, recently organized, expects to control the market without difficulty. The corporation will make all Government and allied purchases and has under consideration plans to buy for millers. If it serves as broker between the terminal and flour mills the corporation will become purchaser of virtually all of the country's wheat crop.

CHICAGO, Ill.—J. F. Bell, chairman of the United States Millers Committee, has issued the regulations governing the profits of the millers, in accordance with an agreement made with Food Administrator Hoover by the millers' committee, organized recently.

A profit of 25 cents a barrel on flour and 50 cents a ton on feed is to become effective on Sept. 1. In the purchase of wheat millers will be permitted to buy at the customary transit points and be governed by the terms of their agreement with the Food Administration Grain Corporation, the Government's buying agency.

In order to bring about a fair distribution of wheat among the various millers, the Food Administration, acting through the committee of millers and in conjunction with the grain corporation, will establish the normal amount of wheat ground by each mill on the basis of the three years prior to Jan 1.

SHIPPING BOARD ASKS $915,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An estimate calling for $915,000,000 additional funds for the use of the Shipping Board was given Congress on Thursday by Chairman Hurley, of the Shipping Board. The sum of $400,000,000 has already been appropriated by Congress.

Chairman Hurley, in a letter accompanying the submitted estimate, says that to carry out the shipping program approved by the President the total expenditure for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, will be $1,375,715,324.

PRESIDENT FIXES THE PRICE OF PAPER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Newspaper publishers declare that the action of President Wilson in fixing at 2¼ cents the price the Government will pay for paper for printing the official bulletin will serve as an important precedent and may pave the way for a lower price of news print to publishers. The International Paper Company had been furnishing paper at 2½ cents, but declared that increasing production costs compelled it to raise the price. The Federal Trade Committee investigated costs and decided that the 2½ cent price yielded a fair profit.

NAVY LEAGUE NOW EXPRESSES REGRET

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Navy League of the United States announced in a statement on Thursday its acceptance of the report of the board on the Mare Island Navy Yard explosion and expressed regret that, in a former statement, it gave currency to an opinion that the investigation was being hampered by the Navy Department under the influence of powerful labor interests.

The league also regrets that in referring to labor influence it was not made clear that it meant "the Germanized I. W. W." The statement, issued with the approval of Col. Robert M. Thompson, president of the league, says the organization is convinced there were no "hampering instructions or restrictive direction as to the method of investigation."

JOINT BUYING OF COAL IS PLANNED

Two Hundred Consumers at Boston Meeting Form Organization to Take Steps at Once to Secure Fuel at Lower Rates

More than 200 persons interested in the coal situation attended the public meeting in the Tremont Building yesterday afternoon, effected a temporary organization for buying and distributing coal on the cooperative plan, and voted to hold another meeting next Tuesday night at Faneuil Hall, where a permanent organization will be formed.

James J. Irwin, a lawyer who called the meeting, heads a committee of five created by the meeting; his associates are Clinton S. Childs, Dr. F. F. Whittier, C. Van Koert of Dorchester and Mrs. W. H. Graham of Cambridge. The committee will try to form a plan of action whereby coal may be obtained at a lower price than that now charged by retailers in Boston and vicinity.

No notice of the meeting had been given by Mr. Irwin beyond newspaper reports of his purpose and of his having been able to get prices on coal at the mines, which, with the cost of transportation and final distribution added, would make it cost the consumer much less than the price asked by retailers.

Invitations to attend the meeting had been sent to a number of retail dealers in coal, but none of these sent a reply to Mr. Irwin, and no one at the meeting ventured to say that he represented a dealer. It was a meeting of consumers, beyond question—of men and women interested only in obtaining a supply of fuel for next winter, at less than the $9.50 uniformly asked now by retail dealers for all sizes of anthracite, excepting pea, which costs $1 less. There were about as many women as men present.

Opening the meeting, Mr. Irwin asked for remarks by Mr. Childs, who, he said, had had much experience as a buyer of cooperative supplies for employees of the Filene store. Mr. Childs expressed willingness to aid the movement, and said the principal difficulty would probably be to obtain deliveries after the coal bought cooperatively arrived in Boston. It might be necessary, he said, to call on the Mayor for aid to make deliveries.

Dr. Whittier, after being made secretary of the meeting said he had been interested in cooperative buying for seven years, and was connected with the Consumers Company and the Consumers Cooperative Company. He believed the time had come to substitute for present conditions, cooperation and the brotherhood of man.

This sentiment was greeted enthusiastically by the crowd. He favored forming a permanent organization, for buying and selling in a better way. He did not believe that a man in business could be a Christian under present conditions. The earnestness and intensity with which Dr. Whittier spoke made an evident impression on his hearers.

George Cherry, president of the Mt. Hope Citizens Association, said that organization would cooperate in coal buying, and he offered the use of a tract of land having 400 or 500 feet frontage on a railroad for use as a coal yard. He believed coal ought to be sold for not more than $1.50 advance over the cost at the mine plus the cost of transportation to Boston.

James H. Stark said the cost of coal went beyond the question of the retailer's gross profits, and told of the advance in water-carriage rates since the outbreak of the war. Coal formerly was transported from New York, the nearest tidewater point to the anthracite mines, to Boston, for 65 cents.

This cost had been as high as $6 a ton within the last year. He had read about miners making $20 a day and of their buying automobiles. It was time, he believed, for putting a stop to excessive profits, by any one class concerned in the production and handling of coal.

Edward J. Slattery, secretary in Mayor Curley's office, told the meeting, when called upon by Chairman Irwin, that he appeared unofficially, and resented an imputation that he was "playing politics" in saying not much could be done before the coming of cold weather toward effecting a system of cooperative buying and distributing. He believed, however, that whatever could be done should be undertaken at once and that the end sought should be a permanent body on the model of the cooperative societies that exist successfully in England.

Several of the speakers told of having sought information and advice on the coal-price question at the State House, with no satisfaction. The New England Coal Committee referred to has confined its efforts to obtaining a sufficient supply of coal for New England consumers, on the ground that the question of supply has been, until the fixing of prices at the mines under the food and fuel control act, more important than the question of prices.

Anthracite now sells in Boston and vicinity for $9.50 a ton, at retail, in the sizes demanded by householders, the sizes demanded by householders. President Wilson, acting under the authority given him in the Food and Fuel Control Act, fixed prices at the railroad-owned mines for anthracite as follows:

White Ash—Broken, $4.55; egg, $4.45; stove, $4.70; chestnut, $4.80; pea, $4. Red Ash—Broken, $4.75; egg, $4.65; stove, $4.90; chestnut, $4.90; pea $4 10. Lykens Valley—Broken, $5; egg, $4.90; stove, $5.30; chestnut, $5.30; pea, $4.35.

Producers who incur the expense of rescreening at tidewater or lake ports for reshipment by water are permitted to add 5 cents per ton to the price; other producers may charge 75 cents a ton of 2240 pounds more than the figures set for the railroad-owned mines.

The railroad-owned mines produce about 75 per cent of the total production of anthracite. Prices fixed by the commission, it should be borne in mind, are for a long ton, 2240 pounds, but retailers sell only 2000 pounds as a ton, to the consumer.

Taking the lowest price for egg coal in the foregoing, $4.45, there must be added to it, for determining the price in New England, an all-rail rate or the sum of the rail rate to tidewater plus the barge rate to Boston. Mr. Irwin says he was quoted an all-rail rate of $2.40 a ton from Scranton to Everett, which would make the cost of a long ton, at the Everett freight terminal, $6.85.

How much should be added to the $6.12 cost of a short ton, which this represents, to pay the retailer's expenses? Not more than $1.50 for a short ton, Mr. Irwin says, and he believes that 50 cents a ton represents the cost of delivery with a profit, when the work is done by teaming firms. Assuming a delivery cost of $1.50, the coal should cost the consumer $7.62 a ton, on the basis of the foregoing figures.

But most of the coal that comes to Boston comes by water, and on this there is said to be a rate of $1.75 from the mine to tidewater, plus a $2 to $2.50 water rate, making the cost at the New England terminal of the $4.45 coal at the mine at least $8.20 to the retailer for a long, or $7.32 for a short ton. The railroads say they are prepared to handle the all-rail coal tonnage that is offered, but the coal dealers in Boston have mostly yards on the water front.

BOSTON TO SEND BOOKS TO CAMPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Boston Public Library has been designated by the War Council as a center for the collection and distribution of books for soldiers, following the plans of the War Service Committee of the American Library Association in its campaign to raise $1,000,000 for the maintenance and equipment of libraries for American soldiers in the 32 cantonments, in the training camps and wherever soldiers are gathered. The Boston Public Library will be the collecting point for all New England, except Connecticut and Massachusetts, west of Pittsburgh. Most of the libraries are prepaying charges of shipments of books to collection centers. Money donations to the cause will be received by Harold Braddock, director Library War Council, Washington, D. C.

GOVERNMENT SHIP IS STARTED IN MAINE

PORTLAND, Me. — The Portland Ship Ceiling Company, which has a contract for four hulls for the Government war emergency fleet, has already laid down the keel of the first one. The second keel will be laid within 10 days and the third in three weeks. William H. Hand Jr., federal officer for this district in the shipbuilding program, says the keel just laid at Portland is the first to be put down east of the Mississippi under the new program.

AUTO DRIVER ARRESTED

WORCESTER, Mass. — William H. Chase of Grove Avenue, Leominster, was arrested here yesterday charged with operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor. The officer who made the arrest alleges that Chase was continuing driving when all traffic had been stopped, and that when finally brought to a standstill Chase's condition was such as to warrant an arrest on the given charge.

BOARDS SLOW IN SENDING IN LISTS

District Board 4 Names First Quotas From Several Divisions, Leaving Fourteen More Still to Be Acted Upon

At the conclusion of its session yesterday afternoon, District Board 4 had named its first quotas from Divisions 2, 5, 6, 8, 16, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25, leaving 14 more divisions to be acted upon.

The slowness of some boards in sending in their certification lists leads the board members to fear that some of these boards may not have their initial installments of men certified and ready for departure to Ayer on Sept. 5. The lists from most divisions are compiled from men in the order of their acceptance, from the available lists, and local divisions must give all men 10 days in which to file affidavits in support of their exemption claims. In some divisions this time has not expired, and one or two division lists have been made up by the district board wholly from those who have asked no exemption.

This process was followed in the selection of men from Division 22, Jamaica Plain, where no exemption claims were taken up.

District Board 4 yesterday made a rule not to accept any man if such acceptance will be the cause of sending the man's wife out to seek her living. It overruled the decision of one of the Lynn boards which held that since the wife of one man claiming exemption had formerly been employed in a shoe factory, she should now return to that work.

Among other dependency claims granted by the board was one of a Lexington man whose wife previous to her marriage was a school teacher. The higher board differed with the lower board which contended that this woman could now take up teaching again for her support.

Under a ruling of the Attorney-General of Massachusetts, 12,000 justices of the peace in Massachusetts will be liable to draft service, although it was first announced from Washington headquarters that they would be exempt.

Another decision of importance to public service employees is that of the Boston corporation counsel that the city cannot pay drafted employees the difference between their wages or salaries and their pay as draft soldiers. A law was passed for the benefit of the volunteers and such men are the only ones who can be paid.

The appeal agents of the Government will start investigations today, one agent being designated for each exemption division in the State. Their duties wil be to file appeals in behalf of the Government in every case in which they find that there is reason to believe a registrant has evaded service.

Leo H. Leary, who is to represent the Provost Marshal-General as agent in the appeal of dependencies claims decided against the Government, will be at the Brookline Town Hall every morning from 9:30 until 11:30 prepared to receive evidence which will assist him in presenting the Government's side of such appeals.

FARE RAISE SUSPENDED

AUGUSTA, Me.—The State Public Utilities Commission has ordered that the operation of schedules filed by the Maine Central Railroad Company for the increase of regular tickets from 2½ to 2¾ cents per mile and the increase in mileage book tickets from 2½ to 2¾ cents a mile be suspended for a period of three months from the first of September, 1917, unless otherwise ordered by the commission.

Magrane Houston Co.

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$25,000 Worth of New Furs

Just Unpacked and Added to Our Immense Stock

Makes a Selection Almost Unlimited.

In Addition, We Know That Prices Will be 20% to 35% Higher in November

Every Style Has Character and Refinement.

Charge Customers and Those Desiring to Open Accounts Can Choose From More Than $50,000 Worth of Furs.

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Furs Delivered at Once or Stored Until Desired.

Hudson Seal Coats

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95.00, 110.00, 125.00

Up to 575.00

Natural Muskrat Coats, 45 to 50 inches long....75.00, 95.00, 110.00 up to 295.00

Natural Raccoon Coats, 45 inches long. 147.50 up to 275.00

Scarfs, Capes and Stoles, in wolf, fox, kolinsky, Hudson seal, badger, mink, mole, skunk, sable and raccoon, 9.95, 12.00, 19.75 up to 375.00

Muffs, showing all new models, including the new canteen shapes. 8.95, 10.95, 12.00, 15.00 up to 75.00

Magrane Houston Co.

477 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON

ART NEWS AND COMMENT

FRENCH PICTURES SHOWN IN LONDON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Londoners may congratulate themselves upon the fact that while the air raids have impelled the authorities at the National Gallery to consign many of the finest pictures in the collection to the cellars for greater safety, they have still left the French pictures from the Tate Gallery on view in the upper regions. Indeed, if the very paucity of the works of the older masters at present available should lead the public to pay more attention to this handful of French pictures, their temporary absence need not be so much regretted.

To affirm that the great French painters of the Nineteenth Century are comparatively little known in London is to state a commonplace. The British capital is singularly behind other European capitals in this respect. Of late years international exhibitions have done something towards remedying this ignorance, but comparatively few people have been reached by them and the untraveled English public is still surprisingly ill-acquainted with the work of men whose names are household words on the Continent. British art lovers have, therefore, good cause to call the name of Sir Hugh Lane blessed, and every one to whom the contemplation of fine painting is a delight may rejoice in this opportunity of visiting this group of pictures, collected by him, and at present hanging in the National Gallery. Although the pictures are few in number, they are representative, and people who have heard much, but seen little, of the work of Manet, Degas, Renoir, Pissarro, Monet and Puvis de Chavannes, to mention only a few of the artists represented there, may now go and see and judge, and it is to be hoped, appreciate for themselves.

Lack of appreciation of some fine work of art, carried out in a style with which the beholder is unfamiliar, too often arises from the fact that the time and patience, and possibly the effort of thought required for comprehension and consequent appreciation are not given. The mental attitude expressed at its crudest in the words of the street boy in the Northern English town, "There's a stranger, heave half a brick at him!" is not uncommonly present, in a modified form, in artistic judgments. The ancient Athenians who constantly desired to hear or to tell some new thing have their modern representatives, but they are comparatively few in numbers, and the innovator in artistic methods rarely commands an immediate welcome. All the painters represented in this collection have, it is needless to say, long since ceased to be innovators. Many new schools have arisen since they had to face a puzzled and rather contemptuous public. They came into their own years ago. But it is probable that their interpretations of art will contain elements of novelty for many who see their pictures in their present home.

Those who look for a literary quality, or for anecdote, in the pictures they admire, and that they do look for such things is an accusation which has been brought time and again against English picture lovers, may go away unsatisfied from "Le Plage" of Degas. The figures of the woman and child in the foreground tell no story, and but for the fidelity with which they are portrayed and the perfect balance and placing of the group with regard to the background of tawny sand, curious opaque turquoise-colored sea and lowering gray sky against which the smoke wreaths from passing steamers hang heavy and motionless, they would indeed be devoid of interest. As is the case with so many French pictures of the "out-of-doors," one knows, as one looks at the picture, exactly what sort of a day it was, and not only just what it looked like, but just what it felt like, too. This quality, so characteristic of much modern French landscape painting, is especially marked in the case of the work of the French impressionists.

Paintings by the two greatest exponents of that school, Claude Monet and Pissarro, hang in the same room with the Degas, and in both of them the state of the atmosphere and the sense of the prevalent weather conditions are set forth in a way which is rare indeed with the English contemporaries of these artists. The "Sunshine and Snow" of Monet, with its glitter of water and snow and its bluish-greenish sky which seems full of diffused sunlight, is a perfect presentment of the best kind of winter's day. In looking at this picture one is reminded of the words of the French critic who said, when writing of the work of Claude Monet, that he had the faculty of "making sing" the smallest bit of earth or water under the sun.

It was a sunset of Monet's, called "Impression" and shown in the Salon des Refusés of 1863, that first gave rise to the name impressionist as applied to the work of this school, of which he was one of the principal exponents. Effects of light and atmosphere, it is well known, were the chief preoccupation of the artists of this school.

Monet would make study after study of the same subject at different hours of the day and under different atmospheric conditions, as for instance his 15 studies of a hayrick, of poplars on a river bank and of a village reflected in a river. The pictures of Pissarro, whom some people account the equal if not the superior of Monet, have not the same quality of joyousness. The example in the National Gallery, "Printemps Louveciennes" shows a landscape full of the white blossom and vivid green of springtime seen under a showery sky, and here again one knows, not only just what the country looked like, but just the feeling in the air, too, on the day when that picture was painted, and almost the time of day. Very different in subject and treatment from any of the three pictures just mentioned is "Les Parapluies" of Renoir. It shows a group of people in a Paris street putting up their umbrellas, "and such uninteresting people, too," will probably be, with some justice, the verdict of the average visitor, who perhaps sees a Renoir for the first time. But a little longer contemplation will bring the conviction that, leaving all the vexed questions of subject and motive on one side, here, at all events, is the work of a master painter.

BRANGWYN'S WORK IN SAN FRANCISCO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—In the large gallery of the Hill Tolerton Print Rooms there is at present an extremely noteworthy exhibition of the etched work of Frank Brangwyn. The collection, which comprises over 80 plates, is one of the most interesting exhibitions which Mr. Tolerton has imported for some time—and is even more comprehensive than the exhibition of Brangwyn's etched work held at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in 1915. The collection is well hung, and all of the subjects are brilliant impressions.

Especially worthy of notice is "The Windmill, Dixmude." This is a famous plate in any collection, but the proof shown by Mr. Tolerton happens to have a particularly rich and velvety tone. Probably the most strikingly brilliant proof of the collection, which will be particularly noted by connoisseurs of fine differences in printing, is "The Old Bridge—Espalino." One of the most popular subjects is "The Bridge of Alcantara" at Toledo, Spain. The composition is such that one feels not only the beautiful sweep of the famous arches, but also the strength and massiveness of this wonderful structure. There is a striking proof of "Notre Dame d'Eu," printed in a tone of brown, which is particularly delightful. In contrast to the majestic pile of the cathedral, one sees in the foreground a miscellaneous crowd of spectators, enjoying the delights of a traveling fair, which has temporarily pitched its tents in the shadow of the church.

Then there is the "Church of St. Austrebert—Montreuil," "St. Nicholas, Dixmude," "St. Peters on the Exchange, Genoa," which are powerful and dramatic etchings, and in Brangwyn's best style. The large plate of "Notre Dame, Paris," is represented by a fine, strong proof printed on green paper, which gives a Meryonesque quality to the picture. The comparatively small plate known to lovers of Brangwyn's work as "Barges, Bruges," is one of the gems of the collection. This proof is both soft and brilliant, and is one of those happy chances in the printing of etchings which makes both the artist and the collector delighted at the success possible in that most elusive of all arts—etching.

The "Old Houses, St. Cirque," is a delightful little composition, and a plate entitled "Unloading Wine, Venice," is in its way one of the most successful etchings we have seen for some time. In this picture, a group of men are unloading casks from a barge into a small boat. It is night, and the only light is that furnished by a spot light which plays upon the central figures. Realizing the difficulties attending the execution of a plate of this character, we regard it as a veritable triumph.

The amazing Brangwyn has discovered many mediums for artistic expression. The opinion of the world is belligerently divided on the question of Brangwyn's value and importance as an artist, but as the scope and vitality of any human energy can be more or less correctly appraised by the amount of discussion aroused, it is safe to say that Brangwyn is today undoubtedly the most thoroughly modern, tremendously keen, vital and inspiring living artist. Like Leonardo de Vinci and Michelangelo, he is both versatile and forceful, which in itself is a rare combination. Not a multifarious dabbler in many mediums, he has the physical and mental energy to express his multitudinous artistic conceptions in practically all of the known methods of artistic expression. Many artists exhaust themselves in one medium and decidedly to some purpose. The vast majority, after years of labor, manage a more or less mediocre peep. This miscellaneous crew look like an army of pigmies when compared with the inspiring work of Brangwyn. He is a famous mural decorator; a painter in oils and water color; designer of stained-glass windows and artistic jewelry; a worker in metals of all kinds; and a distinguished interior decorator. He has illustrated articles for magazines, made book plates, etchings and lithographs.

It was not until approximately the year 1902, that the first important etchings of Brangwyn came before the public. The writer remembers the first time he saw them, and vividly recalls the distinct shock they gave him. He had been drilled and schooled for years in the atmosphere of the dilettante, fed on the dainty confections of Lalanne, and convinced after a thorough study of the masterpieces of Haden, Meryon and Whistler that they had said all there was to say in etching, and that the last masterpieces had been accomplished. However, he looked at Brangwyn's etchings again and kept on looking at them, and so did others. We did this because we could not help it. It is well known that it is impossible to hang proofs from the etched places of Brangwyn in the room with any other artist; he overpowers them all. He is the greatest exponent at the present day of modern life. He sees things as they really are, and he has the wit to put his dramatic ability into each and every one of his plates.

"The Keewatin Channel," etching by C. H. Barraud

CANADIAN ARTISTS TAKE UP ETCHING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Etching and engraving seem to be expressive of a certain stage of a country's artistic development. During virgin or fallow years, although there may be more or less bad painting, there is seldom much etching; and it is only when the artistic soil is thoroughly stirred and cultivation and growth are actively manifested that etching, like some rare plant, deigns to appear. Etching is more democratic than painting; it is not so exclusive and its prints are spread abroad with at least a limited equality, and this is perhaps why in all the countries which have had any democratic understanding the art of etching has taken its place among the jewels in the artistic crown. The etchings of Rembrandt and his school gave an added luster to an age of great art and great national activity. Hogarth lashed the vices and follies of England with his engravings, as she stirred to great art and greater ideals. Italy, France and Germany knew it too, while Spain, entirely without democratic perception, knew little of it until the time of Goya, when thought was becoming freer and less servile.

The history of etching in Canada is almost too brief to be followed through any chain of events or years. Five or six years ago the Canadian art exhibitions had, practically speaking, no print sections; an early group of European-trained etchers had dissolved, and there was little to indicate that a revival was probable or even possible. However, hand in hand with a greater endeavor to paint Canada through Canadian instead of European eyes, which was born about this time, there arrived one by one a number of lovers of the needle and copper plate, until now, when, although the quantity of plates etched in the course of a year is small, yet every exhibition of Canadian art has its print section, which is seldom without something interesting.

William J. Thomson, one of the few veterans, learned his craft commercially as a vignette engraver, and for a goodly number of years has been making progress as a dry-point etcher. No one has contributed more greatly to this revival of etching than has H. Ivan Neilson of Quebec, whose old streets, redolent of history, and modern harbor, expressive of commerce, attract him equally, and his impressions of them form a notable spot in Canadian art exhibitions. At their best these prints are remarkable for true etching quality, and show a fineness of line and subtlety of idea most remarkable in the studies of the harbor and shipping.

It was felt by those most interested in this etching revival that what was most needed was some centralization of the movement which would later strengthen into an organization of Canadian painter-engravers, such as the recently arrived Painter-Gravers Society of America, which held such a successful exhibition in New York this spring, and which included the work of a number of Canadians. The Art Museum of Toronto took the matter up and instituted an annual spring exhibition of prints and got into touch with both the working etchers and those interested in the medium, with the result that in spite of war difficulties these exhibitions have come to be the recognized center of Canadian etching, and there is some hope that the closer organization is not far distant. Particularly on the American continent etching has been disproportionately concerned with architectural subjects. It would seem to be the old reason of the line of least resistance; old streets, old houses, and picturesque churches are always there and need no arrangement, and little imagination, and they have been etched to the exclusion of other subjects possibly more difficult to master, but of greater artistic significance. There are many great inspirations to work from in work already done. There is the robust but sensitive work of Zorn, with its wonderful economy of means and affluence of effect. There is the exquisite delicacy of Whistler; the marvelous diversity and ability of Rembrandt, and above all there is nature herself, of unmeasured variety, where beauty and truth await those who know how to seek them.

In process of developing its print department the National Gallery has encouraged this revival of Canadian etching as much as possible, and from each exhibition at the Art Museum of Toronto as well as from the regular art exhibitions, has systematically secured the best prints exhibited.

Clarence Gagnon, whose prints of both French and Canadian subjects were first made a few years ago, shows a surprising knowledge and technical ability in one so young. Frank and Caroline Armington, whose etchings are better known in Paris than in America, are both Canadians. John W. Cotton, etching, aquatinting, and color printing by turns, exhibits sound and satisfactory work in each medium. E. J. Laur was practically the first Canadian mezzotinter, and even with inadequate appliances has produced prints remarkable for richness and depth. Cyril Barraud and W. J. Phillips in Winnipeg, and Capt. Ernest Fosbery in Ottawa have produced work in which strength and simplicity of character as well as local subject indicate something national in its point of view. Dorothy Stevens, trained in London and Paris, is already an accomplished etcher and exhibits prints of subjects so widely diverse as the Paris Apache and the familiar Ponte Vecchio. T. G. Greene, one of the younger Toronto painters, has an intimate feeling for the odd corners of nature, while W. R. Duff, also from Toronto, was represented at the Painter-Gravers Society of America exhibition in New York, with a good study of the nude. Herbert Raine has exhibited a series of characteristically strong and well-conceived studies of the quaint old corners of Montreal, and has recently been elected to an associateship of the Royal Canadian Academy for his work in this medium. S. H. Maw has made a number of plates of architectural subjects which show considerable knowledge of the medium, and hint that such precise and competent draftsmanship might be used in a wider field of expression. There is H. W. Jopling, who has made interesting dry points of shipbuilding round Toronto dockyards. This is not the end of the list by any means, it is scarcely even the middle of it, but it is sufficient to show that the ancient art has a foothold in Canada today, and if the premise is correct, that etching typifies the existence of a living art, then etching is likely to do its part in the artistic glorification of the Canadian nation.

RODIN ON RHEIMS CATHEDRAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France — There has, of course, been a great deal of discussion as to what course should be taken after the war with regard to Rheims Cathedral. Some favor restoration, others desire that the cathedral should be left, as far as possible, as it will be at the end of the war, a monument and symbol of French sacrifice and heroism. This last idea has received the sanction of Rodin. He writes to La Revue: "The idea of protecting Rheims Cathedral from all sacrilegious restoration and of making it a pantheon for all those unknown heroes who have laid down their lives for the country . . . is simply sublime. I give it my entire support, as well as to the idea of holding a ceremony annually, when all France, preceded by the colors of the regiments, will render homage. . . . It would in a way be a fresh dedication and, as you so justly point out, the old basilica, mutilated, but not disfigured by profane restorations, would keep unbroken the links in the chain of national tradition which extend through history. Such a glorious scheme, the fruit of a soldier's inspiration, will appeal to the whole of France, and should be adopted."

Emile Verhaeren had also expressed his approval of the scheme, which he said was one of the most splendid which patriotism could have devised.

CONNECTICUT SHOWS OF LATE SUMMER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MYSTIC, Conn.—The art season advances upon New York by way of Connecticut. The late summer exhibitions in the country precede the winter exhibitions in the city. The Post Road, with its katydids and cicadas, preludes Fifth Avenue, with its motors and its marchers.

The fourth annual exhibition of the Mystic Art Association has just closed. The sixteenth annual exhibition of the Lyme painters is in full swing. The tenth annual exhibition of the Silvermine artists will open its doors during the first week in September. So far, none of these associations exhibits in its own building. The Mystic exhibition is held in a school building. That of Lyme is hung in a library. The Silvermine men show in a sculptor's country studio, itself a lofty barn made over. But the artists of Lyme have a fund, now approaching respectable size, and unless some other group of painters gets the start, will in due time have the unique distinction of possessing a gallery for exhibitions and sales owned and conducted by the artists themselves. Here is conservation and efficiency, producer and consumer brought closer together.

By the simple expedient of a drapery background temporarily covering the shiny and disturbing quartered oak of the library rooms, the Lyme exhibition is improved over former years. Thirty painters are represented, all of them resident or transient in Lyme. Among "recent accessions," to borrow a term from the Metropolitan Museum, one notes the name of Percival L. Rosseau, painter of dogs, and of Woodhull Adams. One notes, too, the tender landscape, a memorial to Jules Turcas.

Edward F. Rook is seen in three landscapes, "Swirling Water," "Apple Blossoms" and "Gaunt Trees." Nature bows to Mr. Rook. Here is landscape with conviction—the artist's conviction. And that these landscapes present the artist's convictions, there can be no room to doubt. Here is natural detail earnestly studied, nothing ignored, nothing added, yet so forcefully related that the result is impressive in its unity. No "player of tinkling piano tunes" is Mr. Rook. Everett Warner's subject is a deserted hillside house. Mr. Warner has caught the sparkle of a springtime morning, simplifying it, like Monet, to the color of the fleeting moment. Almost at the other extreme is Mr. Bogert's delightful "After Sundown, Manomet." Here depth and quiet richness of color are the considerations.

Lucien Abrams shows a still life, "The Canton Platter," reveling in full color contrasts. "A Mood of Spring" is the landscape which won for its painter, Harry L. Hoffman, a gold medal of the Panama-Pacific exposition. Mr. Hoffman also shows among the sketches, hung in a room apart from the main exhibition, some of his marine humors, butterfly fish fluttering through flower gardens of the sea bottom. Robert Tolman's "Eleanor" is a portrait and something more. The painter has imparted to his canvas something both of delicacy and dignity, desirable qualities in portraiture. Will Howe Foot's residence in Bermuda is recalled in his "Our Bermuda House," of coral stone, whitewashed, and happily irregular in line, its upper courses just tinted with a few brushfuls of color from the setting sun. The same painter shows a Bermuda garden whose year-round bloom is variegated with color spots of the eccentric "Match-me-if-you-can" shrub. The house beyond the garden in the picture was George W. Cable's, but this, of course, has nothing to do with art. William H. Howe in "Morning, Connecticut River," shows the quiet charm of lowlands and cattle. Matilda Browne's "Wanderer" is a solitary bull plodding across a hilltop against a tossing sky. William Robinson exhibits a single landscape of sincere beauty. "Foggy Morning, Ogunquit," is by Frank Bicknell as also "Miss Florence's Garden," the latter with its fresh color—literally fresh, as it was painted the day the exhibition opened and is hanging up there drying while people are looking at it. "Old Lyme Church," in brilliant light, and "Autumn Sunshine," in which the stone fences are so well painted, are by William Chadwick.

In the exhibition at Mystic, George W. Thompson showed three light-filled canvases of which "The Road to the Village," winter, may be mentioned as characteristic both of the painter and of the varied charm of Mystic landscape. "The Call of the West Wind," felicitously named, is the landscape which won for C. H. Davis the Altman prize in the Academy. In quite a different mood is the picture by the same artist, "And Westward Dreams the Sea," a glimpse of the sea above the sand dunes of the near-by shore, the latter scantily clothed with green and admirably painted. Mr. Davis' titles enhance his pictures. This is unusual. A painter's interest usually flags when his canvas no longer requires his concentrated attention. Naming his picture becomes a bore. Arthur B. Davies escapes boredom in this respect, becoming cryptic. His picture in the present exhibition, done in the artist's "earlier manner," is entitled "Harmonia Too," which may mean something or other, or may be merely a typographical error. Childe Hassam, whose color is unerring, is represented in "The Quay—Pont Aven" and Alden Weir in a lichen-colored wood interior with a figure and dogs. An excellent portrait sketch is by Frances D. Davis. "Across the Fields," a turquoise landscape by Henry W. Ranger recalls Mr. Ranger's long residence near Mystic.

J. Eliot Enneking exhibits "A New England Homestead," nestling affectionately in its apple orchard. "Orchard Hill" is one of Daniel Garber's careful fairylands. One wonders how Mr. Garber would have painted Peter Marcus' subject, "Old New England," showing solid gaunt hillsides, stone fences, and a rutted road redeemed by a tender sky and a flow of sunset light.

The sketches which were displayed in an adjoining room were fresher, naturally, and more local, bits of sky, field and water, boats and tall trees, a large portion of them bearing on their frames that pleasant label "Sold."

ART ASSOCIATION EXHIBIT IN TOKIO

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKIO, Japan — Nihon Bijutsu Kyokai (the Fine Art Association of Japan) held its fifty-sixth art exhibition recently in its buildings in Uyeho Park, where nearly all the important art exhibitions of Tokio are held. The exhibition consisted of paintings in Japanese style, 130 by contemporary artists and nearly 100 by old Japanese and Chinese masters.

Nihon Bijutsu Kyokai is one of the strongest art associations in Japan, supported by more than 1500 members from all over the Empire. The association was organized some 38 years ago and has always stood for old ideals of Japanese art. It has been known for its conservatism in art.

The association is peculiarly conspicuous now, for it apparently stands unaffected by the new movements in art which are appearing on all sides. It still upholds the old ideals of our pictorial art, in which great importance is placed upon the brush work. The strength of, and the facility with, the brush, in depicting the essentials in the fewest possible strokes, are still aimed at.

There were many praiseworthy works by the contemporaries at the exhibition. A reference should be made to two paintings by Kano-Tanrei. One of his pictures was called "Choseiden" (Palace of Long Life), in which he has shown his ability in draftsmanship. The other was a landscape in a style known as "haboku," which means "broken ink" or "torn ink," from the fact that in this style large brushes are used in the application of ink in bold and impressionistic treatment, the brush strokes resembling "broken" or "torn" places This drawing in black and white was extremely well done in the vigorous and bold style for which the Kano artists for ages have been famous.

Dai-Ranshyu exhibited a large autumnal landscape, in which he succeeded in depicting the immensity of nature in autumnal-hued brocade. The gushing stream, the range of steep mountains, half concealed in mist, held much that was beautiful.

The grandeur of nature was also well hinted by Tada-Bunchi in his "Spring in Valley." Serenity of poetic beauty was shown by Hata-Sanrei's pair of screens, the subject of the paintings being a poet writing verses.

"Autumnal Voice," by Satake-Eiryo, was full of the poetry of an autumnal moonlight night. An autumnal landscape by Kosaka-Shiden was full of charm. A pair of panels of summer and winter scenes by Yamada-Keichu also attracted considerable attention. "Under the Pine," by Matsubayashi-Keigetsu hinted at the soft music of the pines in serene solitude. "Carps Under Cherry," by Matsunaga-Tensho, had a charming pictorial quality.

Among other good examples in landscape paintings should be mentioned "A Mountain Path," by Moroboshi-Seisho; "Summer Mountain After the Rain," by Miki-Bunka; "Waterfall After the Rain," by Kosama-Sekko; "A Spring Scene," by Suzuki-Eigyo; a landscape by Shudo-Hakuyo, and "Four Seasons," by Tsubata-Michihiko.

The exhibition was honored, as is customary every year, by the visit of the Emperor and Empress, on which occasion a certain number of artists were called upon to show themselves at work. The association holds two exhibitions annually. One is of paintings and the other of applied art, such as wood and metal carvings, lacquer and porcelain wares, fabrics and embroideries.

The retrospective section of the exhibition was made conspicuous by a pair of big kakemono (hanging pictures) of fishes and roses painted by Jakuchu and lent by the Emperor. Jakuchu, it will be remembered, was one of the favorite artists of the former Emperor, who did a great deal to revive and develop art in Japan. The section was made attractive by loans from noble families and noted collectors of Tokio.

A pair of paintings by Rokii, lent by Count Matsudaira, were excellent examples of old art. Eloquent, flowing lines of the water, the rustling leaves and watchful herons were masterfully presented. Another wonderful example of Chinese painting was a roll landscape, lent by Marquis Ikeda. It was full of the poetry of the grandeur and sublimity of nature.

A set of three kakemono by Sesshyu was a good specimen of his work. This was lent by Marquis Kuroda. The spring and summer landscapes on either side had excellent qualities in strong lines with dramatic composition. A screen snow scene by Masanobu was exhibited by Marquis Maeda. With rhythmic flow of the lines, the artist depicted the noble yet subtle beauty of winter landscape. It had expanse and depth of feeling.

Sesson's "Hotei," lent by Viscount Tada, showed beauty in rhythmic flow of bold and strong lines. Cranes and monkeys, in a pair of kakemono lent by Count Tokugawa, showed the excellent art of Tannyu. A landscape by Soami, exhibited by Mr. Gejo, proved an excellent example in an impressionistic style.

A display of these examples of old masters was highly beneficial in giving a sort of criterion to the work of the contemporary artists, who have deviated much from the old standards in art.

ADVERTISING HELPS CINCINNATI MUSEUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—The Cincinnati Art Museum, through the association which directs its affairs, is making a vigorous attempt to increase its usefulness and to attract to the museum a greater number of visitors. In this direction, a campaign of advertising, for which L. A. Ault contributed $506 last year, has proved successful to a marked degree. In the thirty-sixth annual report just issued, Director J. H. Gest of the museum points out an increase of nearly 5000 in the attendance at the institution, picturesquely located in Eden Park. This increased attendance, which Mr. Gest attributes to the advertising campaign, was shown in the free Saturday visitors and in the large number of students who visited the museum.

Among the year's acquisitions was the notable canvas by Zurbaran, entitled "The Legend of the Bell."

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LEWIS HIND ON ART IN AMERICA

Distinguished Author and Critic, on Mission From Great Britain, Hopes to Find Men Who Paint, Seeing With Own Eyes

"Like everyone else in England I have given up my job, which is art, and am over here on a mission which has not the remotest connection with art. Therefore my interest in the art of America is trebly keen." Thus Mr. C. Lewis Hind, noted author, critic and lecturer, announced his inability to break away from the subject which, in days of peace, lies nearest his heart.

Mr. Hind is in the United States to deliver lectures from coast to coast explaining the work of the Imperial Association for Assisting Disabled Naval and Military Officers. His first lecture was given at Gloucester on Thursday, Aug. 30. The organization on whose behalf Mr. Hind has undertaken the mission is the first of its kind to be formed for the object of helping officers who are the victims of war.

Its aim is doubly constructive, for it not only takes care of the man but puts him into surroundings where he can go on serving his country in another way. Its work is essentially a "back to the land" movement, for the association trains disabled officers in agricultural work so that they may take up their own homesteads either in England or overseas. It has found that a capital of £500 will enable a man to make a start on his own place; and farm colonies to be made up of a number of these men and to contain up to 10,000 acres of land are to be established both in England and Canada. Minor activities of the association include finding employment, finding temporary homes, lending necessary funds to start market gardening, poultry farming and activities of that sort and paying passage money for those officers who wish to leave England but who have no funds of their own. To urge the claims of this worthy organization is Mr. Hind's mission in America.

Pending the real start of his official work, Mr. Hind has taken a cottage at Rockport and here he sandwiches into his official work moments of relaxation devoted to the subject that fills his time ordinarily.

"I am keen to get out into the rest of the country and see what is springing forth in the way of art," said Mr. Hind to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "I shall look for men who have the ability and the courage to express their own country through their own eyes. You know, so many artists are influenced, either consciously or unconsciously, and never get away from the domination of a man or a school in their work. In England, for instance, the younger generation of painters is influenced by an older generation, and these men in turn get their inspiration from the Frenchmen. And there are so many of this sort who keep on painting and painting and never give us anything really original. Doubtless you have many of the same kind in the United States and this is the more remarkable because there are so many astoundingly beautiful subjects to paint here. Whistler did not need to sit on the bank of the Thames to paint a wonderful nocturne when there is a still more wonderful one out there," and Mr. Hind indicated Thatcher's Island with its mass of rock looming against the dull blue of the late afternoon light on the sea and its two lighthouses pointing lanky fingers upward.

"Painting," he continued, "seems to move in lines of least resistance and artists find it necessary to go to Europe and paint streets and alleys and old buildings of ancient towns that so many others have painted before them, instead of giving expression to a freedom and a freshness that lies right at their doors. I saw some paintings of Winslow Homer's the other day and it struck me that here was a man who was a singer of the soil of a new country, especially in water colors; a man comparable with Walt Whitman, who expressed a new country in his poems. Like Whitman, Homer was a man of force, of epic force, who dared to express what he saw through his own eyes free from the influence of any other man.

"Ten years ago when I was over here I saw a dozen water colors of Dodge MacKnight, and it seemed to me, not counting Sargent, that he was one of the strongest painters of the country. I am anxious to see more of his work and to note how that promise has been borne out. He is another of the men who have not been influenced by other men or schools. Whistler, Abbey, Sargent, Shannon, and Mark Fisher are all men who left their own land for the quicker recognition to be found in Europe, but in doing this each missed a great opportunity. Sargent, it is true, since he has been in this country this last time, has been making much of what he finds here to paint."

Of all the arts, Mr. Hind thinks this country is foremost in architecture. He is an emphatic subscriber to the doctrine that things made for utility take on a beauty of their own, and he finds much beauty of a unique sort in American sky scrapers and in American country clubs.

"Skyscrapers and golf houses, as they have been developed in the United States," he said, "have reached a degree of beauty attained nowhere else. That is because they are above all else utilitarian. Some of the trust companies which spend huge sums on beautiful buildings are doing a greater service to the advancement of art in this country then they realize. They are giving an impetus to original work which is of the greatest importance."

Mr. Hind's whole attitude toward the art of this country seems to be an intense eagerness to seek out the work of those men who dare to see the country through their own eyes. "There must be a growing appreciation of art here," he says, "but in the very nature of things it must be an appreciation of an art peculiar to the country and not an art based on the achievements of other nations."

Old Fairbanks house at Dedham, Mass.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Erected in 1636 and preserved by the family association, it is believed to be the oldest frame dwelling in the United States

ORGANIZATION OF WOMEN IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In an article in the Common Cause entitled "Speculations," the writer, Mary Stocks, considers the question of the organization of women for carrying out reforms after their enfranchisement has become an established fact. In the language to which we have grown accustomed, she says, the women's suffrage movement stands between an important strategic victory and the final "break through." For the majority of fighters the organization of the great attack is enlivened by very practical speculations as to the possibilities of the promised land which lies beyond the enemy's third line.

On two points at least, she continues, there seems to be a fair measure of agreement among suffrage speculators concerning the utilization of those possibilities; one is positive, the other negative. On the positive side it is agreed that henceforth those matters which profoundly and predominantly affect women shall take their place among the vital considerations of government. On the negative side, too, it is generally agreed that the accomplishment of this aim must not involve a separation of the body politic into two hostile camps by the growth of a new feminist party with its own independent parliamentary group.

We have seen during the Nineteenth Century the emergence of such a fundamental cleavage of interest in another sphere of human effort, but the thought of a cleavage between men and women cross-cutting the cleavage between capital and labor is one that the most contentious of suffragists would hardly contemplate with a light heart. The interests which bind them together are in actual fact more powerful than those which divide them. But even if the thing could happen, suffragists are resolved that it shall not. Having, however, assumed two points of general agreement—namely, the necessity of creating a new set of political values, and of avoiding an independent feminist party, we come to the parting of the ways. We find ourselves asking, is it advisable, is it even possible, to arrive at some sort of central organization for the coordination of women's interests, and for the advocacy of those interests before the general public and the political parties? In favor of such a scheme it may be said that a body speaking in the name of the greater number of the large women's societies, where those societies can be made to agree upon any definite matter, would carry infinitely more weight than any of the societies acting alone. The article then considers the qualifications of two of the great women's organizations for this work, namely, the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, and the National Union of Women Workers, and concludes with the words, meanwhile there is the third line to be forced.

ELEVATED GETS $500 000

The Boston Elevated Railway Company has received from the state treasurer $500,000 in 3 per cent bonds on the authorization of the Public Service Commission. This money is to be used to pay for additions and improvements already made. Twenty years ago the Elevated deposited this money with the Commonwealth as a guaranty fund, and this year the special legislative commission recommended that it be returned.

FAIRBANKS HOME BELIEVED OLDEST U. S. FRAME HOUSE

Built by Jonothan Fairbanks in 1636 It Is Now Preserved by Association of Descendants

The oldest frame house now standing in the United States is believed to be the Fairbanks house in Dedham, Mass., built by Jonothan Fairbanks in 1636. It is in this house that the Fairbanks "cousins" from all over the United States gather every year in reunion. The sixteenth reunion was held last week, when some 500 descendants and guests were present. During the last seven summers more than 30,000 persons have visited the historic landmark from 44 states in the Union and 22 foreign countries.

Mrs. and Jonothan Fairbanks, with their six children, came to Boston from Sowerby in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, in 1633 and three years later moved to Dednam, where they erected what is now the central portion of the Fairbanks house, two wings having been added, one in 1648 and the other in 1651.

Timbers used in the old house were brought by Mr. Fairbanks from England, and the bricks in the chimney are said to have come to this country as ballast in ships. No two windows in the house are of the same dimensions and contrary to colonial custom, neither the huge chimney nor the front door are exactly in the center of the house.

The front door, which is entered from the east, is unusually low and leads to a tiny entry eight feet in width and three and one-half feet in depth. Out of this diminutive hall lead no less than five doors.

The parlor to the right as you enter was plastered by later generations and in other ways is more modern. But the kitchen, to the left of the entry, is truly antique. The visitor's attention is here attracted by a fireplace originally 7 feet 2 inches in length and five feet in height. An oven was installed in later years, making it considerably smaller. From the fireplace hang a bellows, tongs and various cooking utensils peculiar to modern times. The imported timber shows prominently in the ceiling of this room.

A winding staircase leads from the entry to the second floor, where there are two rooms, one a bedchamber and the other a spinning room, where an old hand loom may be seen.

Many yards of plaster-clay, used by the colonists as further protection from the wintry blasts, may be seen worked into the ends of the attic.

The wing on the northerly side of the original house, which was built in 1648, was the home of John Fairbanks, the eldest son, who was married in 1641. From the fireplace in the larger room still hangs a wooden crane five feet long and on this crane were suspended grease lamps called "widders" or "old Betsy" to light up the room during the long winter evenings. A small living room adjoins.

In 1901, the Fairbanks Family in America was organized to preserve the house as a museum of colonial date. The organization acquired the property in 1903 from Mrs. Amory Codman of Boston, who bought it from John Crowley of Dedham, who had previously purchased the estate from Miss Rebecca Fairbanks, the last of the eight generations of Fairbanks who lived in the house. The house was opened regularly to the public in 1908, when Henry Irving Fairbanks was elected president of the organization, which office he still holds.

PETROL CONSERVATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Board of Trade announces that full-duty motor spirit licenses of the current series are available for private motor cars during the period May to October inclusive, and for private motor cycles during the period April to September inclusive. Full-duty licenses, which were issued for any prior period are canceled, and the holders of such licenses are required to return them at once, whether exhausted or not, to the Petrol Control Department, 19 Berkeley Street, London, W. 1. The license duty paid on any unpurchased portion of the quantity of motor spirit licensed will be refunded on the receipt of the license by the Petrol Control Department. In view of the necessity for conserving supplies of petrol to meet the necessary requirements for the essential trade and industry of the country, holders of licenses are advised to exercise the utmost economy in the consumption of petrol and to limit the use of motor vehicles strictly to purposes of absolute necessity. The attention of license holders is called to the fact that licenses are not issued for purely private or pleasure purposes, and their use for such purposes, if brought to the notice of the Petrol Controller, may lead to their cancellation.

EMPLOYING DISCHARGED MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—With a view to dispelling the misapprehensions which appear to exist as to the employment of discharged soldiers, the Secretary of the War Office announces that an employer may safely engage any man who falls within the following classes without fear of his being cumpulsorily taken for further service in the army:

"(1) A soldier who was discharged owing to wounds or gas poisoning inflicted by the enemy.

"(2) A soldier who was discharged owing to nervous breakdown resulting from service in the present war.

"(3) A soldier who was discharged on any grounds of health after service overseas in the armed forces of the Crown."

The first two classes are expressly protected in the Military Service (Review of Exceptions) Act, 1917, and by agreement the protection has been extended to the third class.

UNDERWRITERS TO GIVE AID IN FOOD CONSERVING WORK

National Board Enlists Its Services in Preventing Destruction of Necessities

In cooperation with the Council of National Defense, the National Board of Fire Underwriters have enlisted their services to help food conservation during the war by preventing the burning of foodstuffs in mills, elevators, storehouses and the like. It is declared that this character of destruction is one of the most serious which the country faces.

The national underwriters have made a thorough study of the situation. This has been accomplished through the appointment of advisory committees of insurance officials in conjunction with state officials in 10 great divisions of the United States. Particular attention has been given to guard the grain crop against incendiaries.

Detailed inspections of property where food is stored have been conducted to discover fire hazards, point them out to owners, show how the rate of insurance could be reduced through eliminating dangerous features in construction, and emphasizing the importance of fire prevention, cleanliness and watchfulness.

Two engineers were detailed on the emergency construction committee which is building large food storages to provision our troops. These engineers are specialists in fireproof construction and fire prevention, and they will eliminate fire risks as far as possible.

Plants and storage places should be provided with exterior lights sufficiently powerful to illuminate all parts of the buildings and grounds, say the underwriters. An adequate force of watchmen or patrols should be placed on duty, and provided with well-understood signals. Close approach to buildings should be made difficult, by means of fences or walls. And, lastly, careful supervision should by no means be relaxed during the day.

If the concern is engaged with ammunition, food products, or other vital necessities, its employees should be provided with some form of identification cards, and should be compelled to enter and leave the premises under the eyes of inspectors, who should give particular attention to unexplained packages, declare the underwriters.

It is urged that in employing workmen exceptional care should be taken to investigate thoroughly credentials. Aliens of enemy nations should not be employed until the most exhaustive investigation leaves absolutely no doubt of their good will.

ROYAL VISIT TO FRONT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—The Italian press describes a recent visit paid to the Italian front by the Duke of Connaught where, it is stated, he was deeply impressed by the great difficulties presented by the mountainous country in which the fighting had to be carried on and showed himself very appreciative of the results which had been accomplished. In conversation with several Italian generals he expressed his admiration for the strength of the Italian army and for its wonderful organization. He was present on one occasion when the King of Italy conferred medals on a large number of officers and men. A small detachment of the English artillerymen who are fighting on the Italian front also witnessed the ceremony, and the Duke of Connaught is said to have shown great pleasure at seeing the excellent terms which they were on with their Italian comrades in arms.

AUTO DRIVER FINED $200

FITCHBURG, Mass. — "It is time that something be done to stop the frequent reckless driving of autos," declared Judge Webster Thayer in the Superior Court here yesterday, when placing the maximum fine of $200 on Joseph F. Murlock for operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor. Murlock pleaded guilty to the charge. An indictment charging drunkenness was filed. The case was brought from the lower court where Murlock had been sentenced to one month in jail on a charge of driving an automobile while intoxicated and fined $5 for being drunk.

PORTO RICANS FOR THE ARMY

Bureau of Labor Discourages Emigration at Present Because 7000 Men Must Be Supplied Shortly for the National Draft

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico—The plans undertaken by some of the railroads and manufacturers in the States to employ a large number of the 50,000 jobless Porto Rican laborers are meeting with no encouragement now from the Bureau of Labor because of the necessity of securing 7000 men for the island's contingent of the national army soon to be drafted. Carmelo Honoré, the local representative of the bureau states, however, that no opposition is offered to emigration by individuals or their families, and that after the draft has taken place it is possible that the bureau will encourage emigration even on a large scale.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has a represenative, Robert Cusick, on the island to hire 1000 laborers to replace that many Italian track workers whom the company has lost because of the war, but though Mr. Cusick has found laborers in abundance who are willing to go to the States to work he has been unable to get transportation for them, and is waiting for his company to take action in that regard. The company is now endeavoring to charter a vessel for the men.

Mr. Cusick came to the island under an agreement reached between the war board of the American Railway Association and the Bureau of Labor to the effect that the laborers would be guaranteed employment for a certain minimum period, provided with free transportation and not used as strikebreakers, along with other minor stipulations, but that agreement has been temporarily set aside on account of the approaching conscription in the island.

Santiago Iglesias, head of the Free Federation of Workers, says that there are more than 50,000 laborers on the island without employment and that both they and the island would be benefited if they should emigrate to the States, while Honoré, though he believes that the figures are too high, is of a similar opinion.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

SEMIFINALS AT FLOSSMOOR C. C.

Winners of Today's Matches Will Meet Tomorrow for the Women's Western Golf Association Championship Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill. — Semifinal round matches are being played today in the seventeenth annual championship tournament of the Women's Western Golf Association on the links of the Flossmoor Country Club, Flossmoor, and the two winners will meet tomorrow in the final round, the winner succeeding to the championship title held in 1916 by Mrs. F. C. Letts Jr.

Form which formerly won the supreme honor in these tournaments placed three Chicago women, former holders of that title, in the running again on Thursday. The fourth member of the semifinal quartet is Miss Florence Hadfield, the Milwaukee golfer who won the Wisconsin state championship thi. summer.

The three former champions who will uphold the golfing honors of the Chicago district in the semifinal are Mrs. Letts, the present holder, who is battling to hold her supremacy for two years; Miss E. V. Rosenthal of Ravisloe, 1915 western champion, and Miss Veda Llewellyn of La Grange, who held the honor in 1909. Mrs. Letts meets Miss Llewellyn today, while Miss Rosenthal stakes her experience against the impetuous but steady game of Miss Hadfield.

The four semifinalists were placed by victories in the third round yesterday. One closely-fought contest and three won by comfortable margins determined the survivors for today's round. The match most productive of brilliant play was that in which Miss Hadfield defeated Mrs. F. S. Colburn of Glenview, 2 and 1. Although erratic in her play toward the close of the out round, Miss Hadfield led, 2 up for the nine holes. Mrs. Colburn cut the margin to one down by holing a long putt on the sixteenth, but on the seventeenth hole the Wisconsin schoolgirl shot a par 5 to her opponent's 7, clinching the match.

Mrs. Letts eliminated Miss Elizabeth Allen of Rock Island, Ill., 7 and 6, thereby putting out the last player not a Chicagoan, except Miss Hadfield. Mrs. Letts' decisive victory was unexpected, as it was her first victory over the Rock Island contestant in four tournaments. Mrs. Letts was unbeatable, playing the out round in 41, one under par for the course. The cards follow:

Mrs. Letts, out... 5 4 6 3 6 4 3 5 5—41
Miss Allen, out.. 7 4 8 3 7 6 3 6 6—50
Mrs. Letts, in.... 5 3 6
Miss Allen, in.... 5 4 6

Only two of the 15 holes necessary to determine their match were won by Mrs. J. W. Douglass of Westmoreland Country Club, who was defeated by Miss Rosenthal, 5 and 3. Miss Llewellyn entered the semifinal at the expense of Miss Lois Stumer of Ravisloe. Miss Llewellyn started fast, taking the first three holes, and had the match in hand by the end of the out round, when she led, 4 up. Following are the third round summaries:

CHAMPIONSHIP DIVISION—Third Round

Mrs. F. C. Letts Jr., Indian Hill, defeated Miss Elizabeth Allen, Rock Island, 7 and 6.

Miss Veda Llewellyn, La Grange, defeated Miss Lois Stumer, Ravisloe, 5 and 4.

Miss Florence Hadfield, Milwaukee, defeated Mrs. F. C. Colburn, Glenview, 2 and 1.

Miss E. V. Rosenthal, Ravisloe, defeated Mrs. J. W. Douglass, Westmoreland, 5 and 3.

CHAMPIONSHIP CONSOLATION

Miss M. Ford, Flossmoor, defeated Mrs. E. E. Harwood, Windsor, 2 and 1.

Miss E. Pearce, Skokie, defeated Miss E. Chatfield, Kishwaukee, 7 and 6.

Mrs. D. Gaut, Memphis, defeated Mrs. W. McArthur, Flossmoor, 4 and 3.

Miss L. Fergus, Glenview, defeated Miss C. Lee, Beverly, 1 up.

Finals in flights for six other trophies will be decided Friday as follows:

Flossmoor Trophy—Mrs. A. Printz, Cleveland, vs. Mrs. S. K. Poole, South Shore.

Flossmoor Trophy Consolation—Miss Lois Stumer, Flossmoor, vs. Miss R. S. Steele, Flossmoor.

Association Trophy—Mrs. I. W. Case vs. Mrs. W. B. Brown, Hinsdale.

Association Trophy Consolation—Mrs. S. Willard, Skokie, vs. Mrs. C. L. Wouters, Flossmoor.

Solace Trophy—Mrs. G. S. Wood, Bob O'Link, vs. Mrs. J. P. Gardner, Flossmoor.

Solace Trophy Consolation—Mrs. W. J. A. Hall, South Shore, vs. Miss O. Hunter, Flossmoor.

ENGINEERS PLAY OVER BRAE BURN

WEST NEWTON, Mass.—E. C. Townsend was the winner of the handicap vs. par at the Brae Burn Country Club Thursday in the monthly golf tournament of the Engineers Club. Townsend finished 1 down with his handicap of 8. A. Hubbard was runner-up.

In class B, C. G. McLean, with his handicap of 24, was awarded first prize, while F. J. Stone, with the limit allowance, finished second. A Cast, with 9 down, captured the cup in the third flight, and C. L. Edgar, 11 down, was awarded second prize. The kickers' handicap tourney at 18 holes medal play was won by A. E. Goodhue.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

Atlanta 3, Birmingham 2.
Nashville 7, Little Rock 6.
Nashville 4, Little Rock 2.
Chattanooga 6, Memphis 5.

GUILFORD LEADS LARGE FIELD FOR FARRAGUT CUP

Massachusetts Amateur Champion Low Medalist at Rye Beach With a Card of 72

RYE BEACH, N. H.—The annual invitation golf tournament at the Abenaqui Golf Club was started Thursday for the Farragut cup, and it was run for the benefit of the American Red Cross. It was the smallest field that has started in this tournament for many years. Other than J. P. Guilford, the Massachusetts amateur champion, who has already two legs on this cup, there were few within 10 strokes of him.

Guilford was medalist with 72, which he duplicated in the afternoon round. His qualifying card:

Guilford, out.... 4 4 6 5 4 4 2 4 3—36
In ..... 4 3 3 4 5 4 5 4 4—36—72

In the afternoon round Guilford took his match from K. Hamil and should go through the field, although he is scheduled to play at the Brae Burn Country Club tomorrow in an exhibition match, and unless the finals can be put over he will have to default. The qualifying round:

	Out	In	T'l
J. P. Guilford, Woodland	36	36	72
J. L. Bachelder, Abenaqui	36	40	76
H. C. Campbell, Kansas City	38	41	79
H. C. Calves, Abenaqui	38	41	79
P. Parker Jr., Merrimack Val.	40	41	81
L. M. Crosby, Exeter G. C.	43	40	83
F. C. Donovan, Wollaston	46	38	84
R. C. Vanarsdale, Woodland	44	41	85
K. Hamil, Abenaqui	45	40	85
G. H. Butters, Merrimack Val.	42	44	86
F. J. Sulloway, Beaver Mead.	46	41	87
H. L. Smith, Nashua C. C.	44	44	88
W. O. Waters, Abenaqui	46	43	89
J. H. Gore, Chevy Chase	47	43	90
H. G. Mudd, Abenaqui	45	45	90
C. M. Fuess, Abenaqui	45	45	90
R. B. Hamblett, Nashua C. C.	44	46	90
K. T. Campbell, Kansas City	45	45	90
E. L. Griffin, Abenaqui	44	47	91
J. S. Scully, Abenaqui	48	43	91
H. Hamil, Abenaqui	50	42	92
Wheaton Kittredge, Abenaqui	43	49	92
A. T. Fuller, Belmont Springs	43	50	93
J. Cutter, Abenaqui	53	41	94
Dr. Soper, Abenaqui	45	49	94
W. J. Hite, Richmond G. C.	46	49	95
F. P. Scribner, Intervale G. C.	48	48	96
H. C. Philbrick, Intervale G. C.	44	54	98
J. E. Stanton, Abenaqui	52	46	98
A. Gooding, Portsmouth C. C.	48	50	98
H. C. Taylor, Portsmouth C. C.	50	49	99
J. L. Barrell, Abenaqui	52	48	100
E. Hill, Abenaqui	51	49	100
S. M. Hamil	46	55	101

FIRST ROUND FARRAGUT CUP

P. J. Guilford defeated K. Hamil, 6 and 5.

P. Parker defeated W. O. Waters, 6 and 5.

F. C. Donovan defeated C. M. Fuess, 1 up.

H. C. Campbell defeated F. J. Sulloway, 2 up; R. C. Vanarsdale defeated J. H. Gore, 2—1.

L. M. Crosby defeated K. Campbell, 2—1.

J. L. Bachelder defeated G. H. Butters, 3—2.

Second Division

J. S. Scully defeated A. Gooding, 6—5.

H. C. Taylor defeated E. S. Griffin, 1 up, 19 holes.

Dr. Mudd defeated F. C. Scribner, by default.

R. B. Hamblett defeated A. T. Fuller, 6—5.

J. Cutler defeated H. C. Philbrick, 2 up.

W. F. Hite defeated J. E. Stanton, 2 up.

H. Hamil defeated W. Kitteredge, 6—5.

F. Kitteredge defeated Dr. Soper, 3—2.

ARLMONT G. C. NAMES DATES FOR FALL TOURNEYS

The schedule of fall tournaments at the Arlmont Golf Club, Arlington Heights, was given out Thursday evening by the club's golf committee, composed of T. L. Quimby, chairman; G. A. G. Wood and F. C. Monroe.

Events have been listed for September and October including double events on Labor Day and Columbus Day. Special prizes are offered for the season's trophy winners and the players turning in the best gross and net scores. The fall fixtures follow:

Sept. 1—Best nine holes; 3, (morning) handicap medal play, (afternoon) best selected nine holes; 8, cemetery tournament; 15, handicap vs. bogey; 22, best nine holes; 29, sixth round of the season's trophy tournament, handicap medal play.

Oct. 6—Best selected nine holes; 12, (morning) handicap medal play, (afternoon) best nine holes; 13, handicap vs. bogey; 20, best selected nine holes; 27, best nine holes.

STAR GOLFERS TO HAVE PRACTICE

WEST NEWTON, Mass. — J. D. Travers and Oswald Kirkby will play a practice round at the Brae Burn Country Club today in preparation for the four-ball match tomorrow with J. P. Guilford and Francis Ouimet. The course is in prime condition for the most interesting four-ball match between amateurs that has been staged since Ouimet and Travers played together against Charles Evans Jr. and R. A. Gardner at Detroit in 1915.

It is to be hoped for the sake of the revenue to be gained for the American Red Cross work, that the gallery for tomorrow's match will be large. The same four will play at Bass Rocks Sept. 7 and on Sept. 8 at Baltusrol, Short Hills, N. J.

SYRACUSE TO USE FRESHMEN

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Syracuse is going to use freshmen on its football team. It has sent notice to that effect to the University of Pittsburgh, which is to be met on Oct. 20.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Toledo 4, Louisville 0.
Indianapolis 2, Columbus 0.
Columbus 3, Indianapolis 2.
Minneapolis 5, St. Paul 2.
Milwaukee 3, Kansas City 0.

CHICAGO AGAIN ADDS TO LEAD

White Sox Defeat St. Louis for Third Successive Time While Red Sox Are Held to Tie by the Philadelphia Athletics

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	PC 1917	PC 1916
Chicago	82	46	.641	.548
Boston	73	47	.608	.577
Cleveland	68	60	.531	.527
Detroit	66	59	.528	.551
New York	56	63	.471	.528
Washington	55	64	.462	.492
St. Louis	49	79	.383	.543
Philadelphia	44	75	.370	.223

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Boston 1, Philadelphia 1.
Chicago 8, St. Louis 4.
Detroit 4, Cleveland 3.
New York-Washington, postponed.

GAMES TODAY

Philadelphia at Boston, two games.
Washington at New York.
St. Louis at Chicago.
Detroit at Cleveland.

The Chicago White Sox are today five full games ahead of Boston Red Sox in the American League baseball championship standing as the result of their 8-to-4 victory over the St. Louis Browns Thursday afternoon, while the world's champions were being held to a tie score by the Philadelphia Athletics, the game being called at the end of the tenth inning with the score one run each.

Of the other two games scheduled to be played in this league yesterday only one was contested, Detroit defeating Cleveland in the eleventh inning by a score of 4 to 3. The New York-Washington game was postponed.

BOSTON PLAYS A TIED GAME AT 1-1

The Boston Red Sox and Philadelphia Athletics are playing a double-header at Fenway Park this afternoon as the result of the first game of their series at that field Thursday afternoon ending in a tie score, the game being called by Umpire O'Loughlin at the end of the tenth inning with one run to the credit of each club.

Leonard and Johnson were the opposing pitchers and both were in fine form, the Boston man allowing only six hits while seven were all that could be made off Johnson. Boston scored its run in the second inning on a two-base hit by Walker and a single by Gardner. Outside of this inning, the Red Sox could not do much in the batting line.

The Athletics tied the score in the eighth inning when Johnson singled and went to second when Jamieson received a base on balls. Both players advanced when Grover beat out a bunt and Johnson scored on a sacrifice fly by Bodie. The fielding feature was a catch by Walker of Boston in short right center. The score:

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	6	0

Batteries—Leonard and Agnew; Johnson and Haley. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Moriarty. Time—1h. 55m.

CHICAGO DEFEATS ST. LOUIS BY 8-4

CHICAGO, Ill.—Pitcher Cicotte won his twenty-first game of the season here Thursday when Chicago defeated St. Louis, 8 to 4, and gained half a game on Boston. Chicago now is leading Boston by five games. The locals won the game in the second inning. Chicago made only two hits in the inning, but erratic fielding, bases on balls, a batter hit by a pitched ball, a fielder's choice and a sacrifice fly enabled Chicago to score six runs.

The visiting players were continually stopping the game to examine the ball which Cicotte was pitching, even Manager Jones running out on the field to inspect it. Dinneen threw several of the balls out of the game, despite the fact that President B. B. Johnson had previously ruled there was nothing illegal in Cicotte's pitching. The score:

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	6	0	0	2	0	0	0	x	—8	10	1
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	—4	7	3

Batteries—Cicotte and Schalk; Molyneaux, Sothoron and Severeid. Umpires—Dinneen and Hildebrand. Time—2h. 8m.

DETROIT TAKES CLEVELAND GAME

CLEVELAND, O.—Detroit defeated Cleveland, 4 to 3, in 11 innings here Thursday. Neither Boland nor Klepfer yielded an earned run during the first 10 innings. Each gave way to a pinch hitter who failed to deliver.

Detroit bunched a double, a sacrifice and a single in the eleventh and won. Cleveland filled the bases with only one out in the tenth and could not score. The score:

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	H	E
Detroit	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—4	13	3
Cleveland	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3	11	4

Batteries—Boland, Ehmke and Stanage; Klepfer, Morton and O'Neill. Umpires—Evans and Owens. Time—2h. 40m.

STATEN ISLAND TENNIS TOURNEY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Staten Island Tennis League will hold a Red Cross tournament for the benefit of the United States Lawn Tennis Association ambulance fund, on the turf courts of the Staten Island Tennis and Cricket Club, beginning tomorrow afternoon and continuing on the following days.

ONLY TWO CLUBS PLAY GAMES IN THE NATIONAL

Boston and Philadelphia Engage in a Double-Header — Two Other Games Are Postponed

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	PC 1917	PC 1916
New York	76	41	.650	.491
Philadelphia	66	51	.564	.578
St. Louis	64	58	.525	.447
Cincinnati	66	62	.516	.371
Chicago	62	62	.500	.447
Brooklyn	58	60	.492	.621
Boston	50	63	.435	.600
Pittsburgh	38	81	.319	.462

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Philadelphia 4, Boston 3.
Boston 3, Philadelphia 0.
Brooklyn-New York, postponed.
Pittsburgh-St. Louis, postponed.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Philadelphia, two games.
New York at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Cincinnati.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.

Only two of the clubs in the National League baseball championship series were able to play games yesterday and the result was an even division of a double-header, Philadelphia taking the first game, 4 to 3, and the Boston Braves winning the second, 3 to 0. Brooklyn was scheduled to play New York and Pittsburgh was to meet St. Louis, but these contests had to be carried over on account of adverse conditions.

BOSTON DIVIDES DOUBLE-HEADER

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Philadelphia divided with Boston here Thursday, the home team winning the first game, 4 to 3, and Boston the second, 3 to 0. Home run hits by Bender and Cravath featured the first game, which was the sixth straight won by the Indian pitcher.

Hughes was given excellent support in the second game and only one of the home players reached second base. The scores:

FIRST GAME

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	x	—4	9	1
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—3	9	1

Batteries—Bender and Killifer; Ragan and Tragesser. Umpires—Rigler and Bransfield. Time—1h. 25m.

SECOND GAME

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3	9	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	4	2

Batteries—Hughes and Tragesser; Rixey and Adams. Time—1h. 38m.

KRAMER TO MEET ARTHUR SPENCER ON REVERE TRACK

REVERE, Mass.—F. L. Kramer, 16-time American bicycle champion, and one of the most popular cycling racers in the United States, makes his annual appearance at the Revere cycle track tomorrow night, when he will meet Arthur Spencer of Toronto in a special match race, best two in three heats.

Spencer only recently won the United States national title from Kramer, but since then the New Jersey veteran has twice defeated the young Canadian. The last time they met was in the cycling derby, which Kramer captured in straight heats. Several weeks ago Kramer and Spencer met in Toronto, and it took four heats to decide honors, Kramer finally winning out.

In addition to the sprint match tomorrow night, there will be a 30-mile motor-paced race between Collins, Bowker and Corey, and the regular card of amateur and professional events.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	PC
Providence	75	50	.600
Toronto	77	54	.588
Baltimore	75	53	.586
Newark	73	54	.575
Rochester	59	72	.450
Buffalo	56	71	.441
Montreal	49	80	.380
Richmond	47	77	.379

RESULTS YESTERDAY

At Rochester
(First Game)

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Providence	0	0	3	0	1	0	2	0	0	—6	10	2
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1	3	3

Batteries—Gregg and Allen; Causey, Lotz and Sandberg.

(Second Game)

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Providence	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	—7	12	2
Rochester	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	8	6

Batteries—Reulbach and Mayer; Lohman and Sandberg.

At Buffalo

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Newark	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	—4	10	1
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—2	3	1

Batteries—Wilkinson and Egan; Tyson and Daly.

At Toronto

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1	5	0
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	4	1

Batteries — Farnham and McAvoy; Thompson and Lalonge.

GAMES TODAY

Providence at Rochester.
Newark at Buffalo.
Richmond at Montreal.
Baltimore at Toronto.

WHEEL ABOUT HUB SEPT. 14

The wheel about the Hub will take place Friday, Sept. 14. The annual bicycle event, which will include all the veterans who have taken part in the trip every year, will assemble at the corner of Walnut and Warren streets, Roxbury, at 10 a. m. Those who are unable to ride a bicycle will be supplied with touring cars and will go through the entire trip. Every member is welcome whether or not he can ride a wheel, and will be expected to be present at the start.

PICKUPS

Detroit is now only three points behind third place in the American League standing.

Jamieson of the Athletics makes a splendid leadoff man. He is a good waiter and is fast going down to first base.

Pitcher Bender of the Phillies scored his sixth straight victory yesterday. The former Athletic star is certainly making good this year.

Prospects of Lawrence having a club in the Eastern League next year are not considered very promising at the present time. The club has failed to make money this season.

Klepfer of Cleveland and Boland of Detroit pitched better than the score would seem to indicate yesterday as neither allowed an earned run during the first 10 innings of the game.

Manager Mack has placed Witt at third base for the Athletics, as Bates, the regular player at that position, has been called for the national army. Witt played a brilliant game there.

Pitcher Cicotte of the Chicago White Sox won his twenty-first victory of the season yesterday. The former Boston boxman has beeen doing splendid work for Manager Rowland this year.

The Chicago White Sox added half a game to their lead over the Boston Red Sox yesterday and the margin is now five full games. Boston can get this back today by winning both games of a double-header with the Athletics.

If the New York Giants win 18 of their 37 remaining games, the Phillies will have to win 29 of their 37 in order to tie for first place. It looks as if the question of which team would represent the National League in the next world's series were definitely settled.

While E. W. Collins and Jackson of the Chicago White Sox are batting much better now than was the case earlier in the season, there is little chance of either one of them getting in the .300-class this year. It will be the first time in a number of years that this has happened.

The New York and Washington Americans started their game at the Polo Grounds yesterday, but had to postpone it before the first inning was finished. Washington had been retired and New York had two men on the bases and only one out, when Umpire Connolly called the game.

Ty Cobb of the Detroit Americans gave his batting average a great boost yesterday when he made four hits in five times up, and his season's average is today .392. He has made 188 hits this season, and with his club due to play 29 more championship contests, he will have little difficulty bringing his total up to 200 for the season.

It is certainly hard to figure out how the Athletics are in last place in the American League standing after seeing the game they played against Boston yesterday. Johnson pitched a remarkably strong game and the fielding behind him was perfect. The batting appeared a little weak at times, but that was largely due to the fine pitching of Leonard of Boston.

It isn't very often that a pitcher is credited with winning a baseball game in the major leagues when he pitches only one ball. This was the case with Sallee of the New York Giants Wednesday. He relieved Tesreau in the ninth inning with two men on the bases and two out and the score tied. The third man was out on the first ball pitched and New York scored the winning run in its half of that inning.

There were two home runs in the major leagues yesterday and both of them were made by Philadelphia players in the first game of the Braves-Phillies double-header. Cravath and Bender were the players who made them. It was the tenth time this season that Cravath had made a home run and it placed him at the head of the list. Roberts.n of the Giants is second with nine and Hornsby of St. Louis third with seven.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	PC
New Haven	64	32	.667
Lawrence	60	41	.594
New London	49	50	.495
Worcester	48	49	.495
Bridgeport	46	51	.474
Portland	45	54	.456
Springfield	42	51	.452
Hartford	37	63	.370

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Worcester 0, Lawrence 0.
Hartford-New London, postponed.
Springfield-Portland, postponed.

GAMES TODAY

Hartford at New Haven.
New London at Bridgeport.
Lawrence at Springfield.
Portland at Worcester.

LAWRENCE LEADS CALLED CONTEST

WORCESTER, Mass. — Unfavorable conditions interfered with Thursday's game in the last half of the sixth inning before a man was retired. Neither team scored for five innings. Lawrence made two runs in the sixth. Poor light from the start made the pitchers ineffective. The score:

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	R	H	E
Lawrence	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2	4	0
Worcester	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	2	0

Batteries—Fuller and Murphy; Lindstrom and Wilder. Umpire—Connolly. Time—45m.

PATRIOTIC LAWN TENNIS PLAYERS IN FAST GAMES

Miss Mary Browne Defeats Miss Bjurstedt and Strachan Wins From H. A. Throckmorton

CLEVELAND, O.—Fine conditions for the national patriotic lawn tennis players resulted Thursday in the fastest net play ever contested here and also for further match advantages for Miss Mary Browne of Los Angeles and J. R. Strachan of San Francisco.

Miss Browne defeated Miss Molla Bjurstedt, United States national champion, in straight sets of the feature match, 6—3 and 6—2. Strachan defeated H. A. Throckmorton in a hard game, 6—2 and 6—1.

A match in men's doubles developed a deuce set which thrilled the gallery in its volleying. Throckmorton, paired with F. B. Alexander of New York, defeated Strachan, with C. H. Garland, national junior champion of Pittsburgh, as partner, 6—2 and 10—8.

AMERICAN STARS TO COMPETE IN HONOLULU MEET

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Miss Claire Galligan of New Rochelle, N. Y., American champion in the 400-yard swim; Miss Dorothy Burns of Los Angeles, Cal., American champion in the furlong; Miss Frances Cowells of San Francisco, Pacific Coast champion in the 500-yard swim, and Mrs. Ernest Smith, record holder in many long-distance events, will compete in the swimming meet to be held in Honolulu in September.

With such an array of talent, the meeting cannot help but be a success and all local clubs have been called upon to help make it the largest event of its kind ever held in Hawaii. With Norman Ross coming, and possibly Jones of Chicago, the prospects are bright for some new records.

John Kelii, a Hawaiian swimmer from the Healani Boat Club, won the silver cup for the 25-mile swim in the Y. M. C. A. tank here. The second prize, also a cup, has been given to Robert Macconnel. The cups were awarded by Brig.-Gen. S. I. Johnson, adjutant-general of the National Guard of Hawaii. The singular occasion arose when General Johnson, after putting up the cups, went into the tank and really finished first. But he did not care to compete for his own cups and therefore announced that he would not receive the prize. The association, however, has decided to award the General a special cup of merit.

FALL DATES FOR THE THORNEY LEA CLUB ARE GIVEN

BROCKTON, Mass.—The fall season of the Thorny Lea Golf Club will open tomorrow afternoon with a golf ball sweepstakes. The club runs spring and fall tournaments, golf being omitted from July 4 until the Saturday before Labor Day. Chairman W. W. MacArthur of the tournament committee has arranged the following schedule:

Sept. 1—Golf ball sweepstakes; Sept. 1 to Oct. 27, ringer tournament; 3, medal handicap, all day event; 8, medal play, class A handicap 20 or less, class B handicap over 20, prize for best net in each class; 15, qualifying round for club championship, 16 best scores to qualify, eight next best gross scores to qualify for consolation cup, medal handicap net prize; 22, first round for club championship and consolation cup, match play, golf ball sweepstakes; 29, second round for club championship; semifinals for consolation; medal handicap.

Oct. 6—Semifinals, club championship, finals for consolation cup, match play (handicap vs. par, 70, ¾ handicap allowed); 12, finals, club championship, 36 holes, prize to winner and runner up; medal plan, class A, handicap 20 or less; class B, handicap more than 20; prize to winner in each class; 13, invitation medal handicap, open to men members and invited guests; 20, kickers' handicap (some number between 70 and 80, inclusive, will be secretly selected; each player chooses his own handicap; the nearest net score to the secret number wins the cup); 27, medal handicap, net prize.

Nov. 3—Flag tournament; 10, medal handicap, net prize; 17, medal handicap, net prize.

PLANTATION TENNIS SERIES IS PLANNED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HILO, Hawaii—A regular plantation lawn tennis league is being formed and at least five clubs will take part in the monthly tournaments being planned. Teams from Olaa, Hakalau, Pepeekeo, Papaikou and Wainaku will strive for court honors and it is possible that other teams will join.

It is the plan of the directors of the league to have tournaments about every month or six weeks and a handsome cup has been offered. The club which wins the cup three times will become the permanent owner of the trophy and another cup will then be provided. Tennis is one of the most popular sports in Hawaii, not only in Honolulu, but on the other islands.

CHICAGO GETS NEW PITCHER

DES MOINES, Ia.—Pitcher Paul Musser of the Des Moines club has been sold to Chicago American League club, to report next spring, it was announced Thursday. Musser has struck out more than 300 batsmen this season. Term of the sale were not announced.

ST. LOUIS SCENE OF JUNIOR MEET

Nineteen Events Are on the Program of the Amateur Athletic Association of the United States Championship Games

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — Championship titles in the junior track and field games of the Amateur Athletic Union of the Unted States are scheduled to be battled for this afternoon in the Washington University Stadium, this city. Most of the star athletes eligible to compete in this meet will try for the honors, although some who were likely candidates for honors have been unable to attend on account of war work.

Many of those who plan to compete arrived in this city yesterday or early this morning. Those who came yesterday did a little limbering up at the field. Today's competition should be about up to the standard of previous years and while it is not expected that many new records will be established, it is thought that the events will be very closely contested.

A large number of the athletes who are to compete in the senior championships tomorrow arrived last night and this morning and they are planning to do a little work on the track this afternoon.

This year's junior meet is sure to produce a new team champion as the New York Athletic Club, which won the honors in 1916, is not being represented today having declined to enter athletes for championships so long as the United States is engaged in the war.

A gold medal, emblematic of the championship of the United States, will be given to hte winner in each event, a silver medal to second and a bronze medal to the third. A handsome cup will be awarded to the team of any athletic club or college scoring the highest number of points, 5 for first, 3 for second, 2 for third, and 1 for fourth.

The junior meet is open to any registered amateur athlete who has not won a first place at any track and field or cross-country championship meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union or of the International Olympic committee or of any intercollegiate association, or of Canada, Australia or any foreign country. The fact that an athlete has been on a winning cross-country or relay team does not disqualify him from the junior class in track and field championships. The winner of any event in the junior championships is ineligible for any further competition in the junior class. Nothing prevents an athlete entering both senior and junior championships and competing in both classes the same day, provided he has not previously won a senior championship.

In determining questions of eligibility to the junior meet in all amateur athletic championships, any meeting destricted to college undergraduates and open to more than two colleges for the championship of any section of the country is to be considered a championship meeting of an intercollegiate association. The winner of a junior championship is permitted to compete in any event in the senior championship in the same year upon paying his entry fee. The events on today's program follow:

100-yard dash, 220-yard dash, 440-yard dash, 880-yard run, one-mile run, 120-yard hurdles, 220-yard hurdles, five-mile run, three-mile walk, pole vault for height, running high jump, running broad jump, running hop, step and jump, 440-yard hurdles, throwing 56-pound weight, throwing 16-pound shot, throwing the discus, throwing the javelin.

Chicago Squad Off to Meet

CHICAGO, Ill.—Track athletes of the Chicago Athletic Association, Illinois Athletic Association, Illinois Athletic Club and the University of Chicago, together with a number of stars from New York, Boston and Philadelphia, left here Thursday night for St. Louis to compete in the national A. A. U. championship meet, which starts today.

Avery Brundage, the present all-around champion, will end his athletic career in the St. Louis games, because of the press of his business interests in Chicago.

ENTRIES CLOSE FOR BIG REGATTA

The executive committee of the New England Amateur Rowing Association will meet at the Union Boat Club this evening to make the drawings for the annual Labor Day regatta. Entries will close today with J. J. Corrigan, 25 Meridian Street, East Boston, or Lothrop Withington, 829 Tremont Building, Boston.

With 50 sailors entered for one of the cutter races and prospects that a dozen other events will fill, there is promise of one of the best regattas in recent years.

NICHOLLS GOING TO CHARLOTTE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Benjamin Nicholls has accepted a position as golf professional at Charlotte, N. C., and will take charge about the middle of September. Nicholls was one of the early golf professionals to come to the United States, and was at one time considered the best in the country, having been the only one to defeat Harry Vardon when he appeared here in 1900.

FENWAY PARK
TOMORROW AT 3 O'CLOCK
CHAMPIONS OF THE WORLD
Red Sox vs. Philadelphia
Seats at Ehrman's. Phone Beach 1620.

AUSTRALIA NOW IN NEED OF SHIPS

Cargo Accumulates for Want of Means of Transport—Premier Seeks Cooperation of Labor in Big Shipbuilding Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Germany's submarine warfare is depriving Australia of the shipping necessary to carry away the vast quantities of produce accumulating daily. The gravity of the statement made in the Federal House of Representatives on July 12 by Mr. W. M. Hughes, the Prime Minister, is being realized by the Commonwealth.

Cargo has already accumulated, said Mr. Hughes, sufficient to fill 15 refrigerator steamers and 548 general cargo steamships. Britain had made a contract to move 600,000 tons of Australian wheat each month; yet in June not a single bushel was carried. In the course of his announcement the Prime Minister said:

"As members know, the Central European Powers are relying for victory in this war upon the campaign of unrestricted submarine warfare. It is idle to deny the gravity of the position arising therefrom. The losses of vessels are very great, and are not limited even by the sufficiently alarming returns published each week. This campaign has other effects besides sending ships to the bottom of the ocean—its effects upon this country are most serious. I shall mention but one instance, which, if the people will consider it, will bring home to them better than anything else can do what war means to the economic and industrial welfare of this country.

"One of the terms of the contract made with the British Government was that it should move 600,000 tons of Australian wheat a month. During the month of June not one bushel of wheat was shipped from this country to Great Britain.

"Were I to speak for hours, it would be impossible to conjure up a picture more striking than is limned by this bald statement, viewed in its proper perspective. The need for shipping grows with each passing day. Our products are heaping up here in Australia because of the damming of the channels along which they formerly found their way to market. The ministry is endeavoring to marshal its resources for the transport of wheat, flour, and such other products as are now permitted to enter Great Britain. We hope in that way to make much better use of our shipping, and the utility of the fleet at our disposal will be very substantially increased.

"This, however, will relieve the position only to a relatively small degree, and the realization of the fact has compelled the ministry to attack the problem of shipbuilding in earnest. We know that even under the most favorable conditions the quantity of shipping that can be constructed in Australia will be but a small part of what is needed to transport our products. But we believe that with the hearty cooperation of labor, and the adoption of those methods by which alone the modern industry can succeed, we may within a reasonable time add materially to the tonnage at our disposal.

"The result of a conference with the representatives of 52 branches of organized labor interested in this project has been most gratifying. We have been met in a spirit which leaves nothing to be desired. The ministry asked, as a basis for the establishment of shipbuilding, guarantees for (1) the continuity of industrial operations, (2) dilution of labor, and (3) the adoption of piece-work under certain conditions. After long discussions, affording ample opportunity for careful consideration of the position, after the remission of questions to the unions, and the making of further explanations, so that each particular point was hammered out in detail, the conference carried the following resolution:

"'That this conference, after hearing the Prime Minister's reply to reports and decisions of the unions on the questions submitted, and while respecting the unions' decisions thereon, is strongly of the opinion that the best interests of the unions concerned would be served by adopting the proposals of the Government.'

"The conference has now disbanded. The delegates are returning to their unions, determined to recommend the adoption of the proposals of the Government, and in anticipation of their recommendation being accepted, we shall take all steps necessary for the immediate launching of the enterprise. The acceptance by the unions of the proposals of the Government will, however, be a condition precedent, lacking which nothing will be done. The material that will be used in the building of the ships will, with very few exceptions, be produced and manufactured in this country, so that the industry will be purely Australian.

"I do not wish to create the impression that this is the only or the final solution of the question. The Government realizes that upon the maintenance of a steady stream of products to Great Britain must for many months depend the safety of that country, and will exhaust every means at its disposal to insure an adequate supply of tonnage. The British Government, living in the very maelstrom of war, is doing its best, notwithstanding the criticism directed against it by men who have not its tremendous responsibilities. It has shown a strong desire to help Australia and a keen sense of appreciation of our efforts to cooperate with them.

"By the purchase of our wool clip, our financial and industrial situation has been enormously relieved. The financial position of the Commonwealth would have bordered upon the impossible without the £40,000,000 that has been paid by the British Government for our wool.

"As far as I can see, however, there is no solution of the difficulty of exporting beef and mutton. There is a solution—though it may not be altogether satisfactory—for the difficulty of the fruit growers. The local market will consume a fair quantity of the fresh fruit produced, and there is a possibility of preserving the rest. But we can hardly hope to find refrigerated tonnage for our normal quantity of export meat, while our cool storage depots are already full to the brim.

"The contract that we made with the British Government for the export of rabbits is thus brought, temporarily, at all events, to an end. We cannot put any more meat into cool storage, and what is now there will be taken out so slowly that the pastoralists must for some time maintain their flocks and herds upon the hoof. The wool having been sold, I do not know that the growers of sheep need be cast down by the prospect, though the situation of the cattle men is, of course, different. Insulated tonnage is scarce in the best of times, and has now become as rare as diamonds. It may be that the compulsory increase of our flocks and herds will prove to be of very great advantage to Australia.

"There is accumulated in this country cargo sufficient for 15 refrigerator steamers and 548 general cargo steamships, and the number of vessels available to lift it is to that almost as a mole hill to Mt. Everest. These facts illustrate our dependence on the empire for our economic, financial, and national existence, and help to show better than anything else how Australia can help to win the war. They show, too, how helpless Australia is by herself to do anything—even to exist.

"There are things about which we may not speak, dangers ranging beyond the power of words to express, but these things about which we can speak show clearly what the war means to us, and how necessary it is that all sorts and conditions of men in Australia, employers and employees, rich and poor alike, should adjust themselves to their present environment, so that each man may do his duty.

"What I have said is not to be regarded by the pastoralists or others as the final and irrevocable determination of the problem. It is a statement of the present position, which is growing worse every day.

"America is making heroic efforts, as Great Britain has been doing all along, to meet with construction of shipping the destruction of the Hun. But it requires no specialized knowledge to understand that it is easier to destroy than to build up, and that those engaged in the work of destruction start with a tremendous advantage in their favor. And the situation must grow gradually worse. We can only face the position with resolution, and do what is possible to ease it.

"There is also the question of the storage of the products which we cannot transport overseas. By this month in normal seasons all the storehouses are empty of wool, but now the position is quite different. There are hundreds of thousands of bales of wool in the stores, and the new clip will begin to come in next month. From then on the storehouses will become more than full.

"However, that is a comparatively minor problem compared with the great problem of the wheat. That is more urgent and more difficult. By next February, unless there is another outlet found other than that which we can see now, we shall have not much less than 6,000,000 tons of wheat in the country. I am meeting the (state) premiers to arrange details of a wheat storage scheme, and I hope that a settlement will be reached so that a system of construction may be commenced without delay."

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following special orders have just been issued:

Capts. Edward M. Graves, Allen I. Hackett, Fred D. Stafford and Charles H. Swick; First Lieuts. Francis H. Achard, Charles G. Grove, Elmer Heubeck, W. M. Rosborough, J. T. Schless, Chandler Smith and Donald A. Smith; Second Lieuts. Norman F. Brown, Vere G. Burdick, William W. McCormick, Frank Mitchell, Paul J. Pless, Charles B. Steel and John C. Sugden, of the engineer officers' corps, have been assigned to active duty.

These officers of the national army will proceed to Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.: Lieut.-Col. William R. Gibson, infantry, as division quartermaster; Maj. Chauncy L. Fenlon, field artillery, as assistant chief of staff; Maj. Adna R. Chaffee, infantry, as division adjutant.

These officers of the national army will proceed to Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.: Maj. Charles E. T. Lull, field artillery, as assistant chief of staff; Maj. Charles C. Burt, field artillery, as division quartermaster; Maj. Innis P. Swift, infantry, as division adjutant.

Maj. Harry S. Grier, infantry, national army, will proceed to Camp Bowie, Ft. Worth, Tex. Maj. Henry S. Brilkerhoff, infantry, national army, will proceed to Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich.; Maj. Levi G. Brown, field artillery, national army, will proceed to Camp Funston, Ft. Riley, Kan.

Capt. Sam S. Auchincloss, ordnance officers' reserve corps, is relieved from his present duties and will proceed to Watervliet, N. Y. First Lieut. James V. McKay, ordnance officers reserve corps, will proceed to Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark.

These following officers of the ordnance officers' reserve corps are relieved from duty at the training camp, Presidio of San Francisco: Capt. Arthur G. Tibby, to Camp Fremont, Palo Alto, Cal.; Capt. Charles B. Lewis, to Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wis.; First Lieut. Fred I. Gilbert, to Camp Kearney.

MANX APPEAL TO BRITISH PARLIAMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DOUGLAS, Isle of Man—A petition signed by 6057 residents of the Isle of Man has been presented to Parliament through Mr. Hogge, M. P., in which great apprehension is expressed lest the continuation of the present state of affairs on the island, "together with an undoubted attempt to crush a constitutional and legitimate political agitation through the Manx Law Courts will lead to civil disturbance and undesirable strife, and praying for the appointment of a new Governor, with instructions to bring about a reformed Government, an immediate dissolution of the House of Keys, suitable provision for war distress, old age pensions, etc." The petition goes on to say that the Home Secretary has been appealed to in vain. The House is asked to withhold its sanction to the bill passed by the Manx Legislature for the taxation of food, which is shortly to be presented to the House of Commons, until steps have been taken, or an assurance obtained, that redress, retrenchment, and reform, accompanied by the appointment of a new Governor, shall be carried out forthwith.

The petition puts forward an alternative proposal that Parliament should suspend the ancient constitution of the Isle of Man, impose direct taxation on the wealth of the island, spend the revenue thus raised and the camp revenues on war relief, old-age pensions, and other social reforms, and restore the constitution in an amended form only when the officials and well-to-do classes in the island have proved their readiness to bear their share of the burden and do their duty towards the poorer classes, and recognize the existence of a public opinion different from their own. The petition goes on to propose that during the interregnum, if it occurs, a representative of the Isle of Man should sit in Parliament, and that after the restoration of the constitution a representative should sit in the proposed Imperial Parliament of the Empire, so that the people of the island, as distinct from officials, may in future be brought into direct contact with the Imperial Government.

LESSON OF THE GALICIAN DEFEAT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Nothing can show more plainly than the Russian defeat in Galicia the dangers into which the agitations of demagogues, or even the indulgence in childish fantasies, may lead an army, writes Colonel Feyler in the Journal. When they saw the Russian Socialists repeat the old mistake of democratic revolutions by allowing the nomination of officers by the soldiers and the constitution of elected committees as governing bodies, while irresponsible commissions controlled the leaders, every man with any knowledge of military matters foresaw a weakening of the Russian Army. If one fact has been established in the history of every age, Colonel Feyler continued, it is the weakness of those armies which lack discipline, and discipline is always absent when the rank and file, who are not in a position to know the facts, take upon themselves to argue with their chief when he, who alone has the means of forming a correct judgment, decides that the time for action has come. The army of a democracy is not itself a democracy, it is only an instrument, an instrument of defense, and this instrument must be constructed in such a way as to fulfill the object for which it is made, or it breaks in the hands of those who use it. The democracy which is undefended is liable to be destroyed.

Soldiers are not intended to argue, but to obey, they will obey better the more they understand, but above all they must obey because in this way only can the instrument fulfill its object. People who turn them aside from this duty are neither more nor less than criminals. If they act without knowing what they are doing they are criminals from ignorance or stupidity, but if they know what they are doing they are willfully criminal. Russian democracy has thought that it could combine the end with the means. When on the 1st of July it became known that General Goutor had begun a successful offensive which was becoming a victory, people said that General Goutor had taken the enemy by surprise, and also that the state of things in Russia and in the Russian Army had been exaggerated. Unfortunately the success has been followed by a reverse. Reverses are the test of discipline; when it holds an army together reverses in many cases can be corrected or lessened. Lack of discipline has endangered the Russian Army in Galicia but that is no reason for despairing of it. The want of discipline has not been general among the troops in Galicia; certain regiments and certain divisions stood firm and they will form the nucleus for reconstruction. In any case the army in Galicia is not the only one under fire, and its misfortunes will increase the activity of the other armies which will wake up to the facts and understand, as they did before the revolution, that the soldier who does not obey runs more danger than the one who does, and in addition suffers without gaining honor. All these considerations conduce to a just appreciation of the telegrams from Berlin and Vienna which endeavored to give the impression of a decisive Austro-German victory. These armies gained only a local success and the general situation is dominated by the losses and dangers encountered by the Germans on the western front. Whatever may be the results of the Austro-German counteroffensive in Galicia, they have not been gained for nothing. The month of July has been a particularly onerous one for the Central Empires. Fighting has begun again on the eastern front, when quiet was particularly desirable for them. Their efforts on the western front have cost them dear and must have given the imperial staff matter for reflection. Their recovery in Galicia will not give them back the forces they will need to confront the Anglo-American reserves of tomorrow. This is the shadow which darkens the picture of the imperial war and which the successes only serve to increase. The position of the Central Empires remains a desperate one, they can postpone the final result but they cannot avoid it.

GERMAN SHOCK TROOPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—According to the German press, a National Liberal deputy recently addressed a memorial to the Prussian War Ministry asking that, as far as possible, the older men among the "Sturmtrupps" (shock troops) now being used for attacks at the front should be replaced by younger ones. The reply he received was as follows: The Sturmtrupps are composed, in accordance with the regulations, of the best men available, and mainly consist of volunteers, who press into the service in large numbers. As the regiments concerned are composed of men among whom are some belonging to the older classes, the incorporation of older men in the Strumtrupps has followed as a natural consequence. So far as is possible, however, the older men will be replaced by younger ones.

MINNEAPOLIS VALUES INCREASE

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The total assessed valuation of Minneapolis real estate and personal property announced by City Assessor G. L. Fort is $218,160,921, says the Journal. This shows an increase of $9,939,040 over last year's assessed valuation of $208,221,881.

CAR TRANSFERS AID SHIPMENTS

Movement of Freight, Including Munitions, Facilitated by System Adopted by Railroads' Board as War Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—During the past 10 days more than 7000 additional empty cars have been ordered into the South and Southwest to protect the movement of grain and food products and facilitate the transportation of lumber to the cantonments and shipyards.

The orders which the commission on car service of the railroads' war board have issued since the policy was adopted, of moving empty cars from one railroad to another, regardless of ownership, in order to meet the abnormal freight conditions that the war has produced, have resulted in 113,420 cars being distributed where they were most needed. All of this movement has taken place since May 1.

As a result, despite the most terrific pressure ever inflicted upon the railroads of the country, millions of tons of Government supplies, including lumber, munitions and materials for Government construction, have been transported by the carriers without a hitch this year, and without interfering to any extent with the regular commercial traffic of the country, which too has been increased to vast proportions by the war.

Of the latest cars ordered distributed by the railroads' war board, 2450 cars are to be placed in the grain-producing country. Four thousand five hundred and thirty-seven additional cars have been sent into the lumber states of the South, and 400 others sent to one of the Atlantic Coast lines to protect the unexpected increase in general freight traffic.

The lines to which cars have been consigned to protect the grain movement, together with the number of cars consigned to each, are as follows:

Chicago & Eastern Illinois, 500; Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western 500; Wabash, 500; Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville, 250; Toledo, St. Louis & Western, 300; Gulf Coast, 200.

The lines to which cars have been ordered to assure the prompt movement of lumber include:

Central of Georgia, 100; Louisville & Nashville, 500; Mobile & Ohio, 350; Illinois Central, 350; Louisiana Railroad and Navigation Company, 12; Gulf, Florida & Alabama, 275; Nashville, Cattanooga & St. Louis, 300; Toledo, Peoria & Western, 150; Georgia & Florida, 75; Southern, 500; Atlantic Coast Line, 1250; Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic, 75; Seaboard Air Line, 400; Charleston & Western Carolina, 300.

ARCTIC EXPLORER TRACED COOK TRIP

FREEPORT, Me.—At the home of relatives here, Donal MacMillan, the Arctic explorer who has just returned from the northland, stated Thursday night that he had retraced part of Dr. Cook's route toward the North Pole. He said that an Eskimo guided him to Cook's farthest north camp, which Mr. MacMillan declares to be many days' journey from the pole. The MacMillan party fitted out for its northern explorations at Boston.

Their guide was E-took-a-shue, one of the Eskimos who traveled with the Cook party. Dr. Cook's northernmost camp was said by Mr. MacMillan to be one day's march from Cape Thomas Hubbard, the trail from there leading across Ellesmere Land. Another Eskimo, Ah-Pel-Lah, confirmed Dr. Cook's route to the satisfaction of the MacMillan party.

Mr. MacMillan brought back a piece of a United States flag, left by Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary on his way to the North Pole. This piece was found in Peary's old hut at Cape Sabine. In its place he left a Bowdoin College flag. Both Peary and MacMillan are graduates of Bowdoin.

Records of Dr. Kane's explorations were found by Mr. MacMillan at Rensselaer Harbor. In one of Dr. Kane's huts was a large piece of paper with the following cut into it with a jackknife: "All well, Aug. 28, 1853; gone south."

Inquiries among the natives revealed the fate of Dr. Kane's ship, which was destroyed by fire.

Mr. MacMillan said that those aboard the ship Danmark, which put out from Southern Greenland to his relief in 1916, were in a bad predicament. The Danmark was frozen in at Melville Bay.

MAINE TO REQUIRE DIMMERS

PORTLAND, Me.—Deputy sheriffs in Maine will begin to make arrests tomorrow in cases where autoists' headlights do not comply with the new state dimming regulations.

FIRST AROOSTOOK COUNTY POTATOES OF YEAR ARE DUG

Crop of Mostly Cobblers Said to Be Averaging Between 50 and 100 Barrels an Acre

BANGOR, Me.—Farmers in Aroostook County are hard at work digging the first crop of potatoes, mostly cobblers, the crop reported to be averaging between 50 and 100 barrels an acre and the price at about $2 a barrel. The Green Mountain potatoes are expected to be ready for digging soon. Farmers believe the labor problem will be solved by federal permission for Canadians to come over the border as farm hands and the plan of boys to work together in harvesting the crop.

Boys who have been at work on the farms all summer will be allowed to stay until the harvest is over and the school work missed during this time is to be made up later. In several localities where the labor shortage is still acute, a plan has been worked out which is expected to solve the problem. The farmers will form a band to pick potatoes and will work together on one farm until the crop is finished and will then go to the next member's place and do the work there, continuing until all the crops are harvested.

Crops in and around Aroostook County are reported as in a flourishing condition with a larger harvest expected than in previous years. In answer to the call to plant grain, many farmers have sowed fields of wheat and corn, both of which are doing well and large crops are expected.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY URGED

SPOKANE, Wash. — A national eight-hour day in the lumber industry was urged by the Washington State Council of Defense, meeting at Tacoma, says the Chronicle. By resolution the council urged Congress to pass a law requiring lumber products entering into interstate commerce to be produced on that labor basis.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET VERY WEAK

Trading in Steel Common Feature and It Is Under Much Pressure—Many Other Large Losses—Local List Lower

New York stocks were unsettled and irregular in the early dealings today, and there were weak spots in the list. United States Steel common did not open for some minutes after the starting gong at 10 o'clock. The first sales were of 35,000 shares selling ex-dividend of $4.25 at from half a point lower to ¼ point higher than yesterday noon's closing figure. Later long strings of Steel sales came out on the tape down to a point below its opening highest price.

American International, Crucible Steel, General Motors, Lackawanna Steel, Utah Copper and American Beet Sugar were weak in varying degrees. Delaware & Hudson advanced 1½ points, and there were other gains among the list.

Steel common was lower in the first few minutes of the Boston stock market today. Swift sold a point higher. The local market was quiet and of a holiday character.

Both markets sagged late in the first half hour. Steel became decidedly heavy in New York.

New York prices hardly ceased to go down from the very beginning of the session. New low levels for the present movement were many in numerous instances. United States Steel dropped to 109⅛ and rallied to 110 or so just before noon when somewhat of a general recovery took place. Losses of three points were almost common when prices were at the lowest.

Around midday prices in Boston were on the bottom in some cases and others slightly above. St. Mary's Mineral Land declined to 69 compared with a previous closing of 73. Swift opened up a point at 151 and then sold off to 148.

The latter part of the session in New York was marked by comparative steady prices at the rally that began just before midday. The New York list was considerably above the lowest late in the afternoon, but not up to the previous best made before the break came.

The Boston market did not change much, but the tone was firmer.

NEW YORK CURB

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explos	5½	6
do ctfs	5	6
[illegible] Petrol	46	48
Big Ledge	1½	1¾
Boston & Mont	63	65
Butler Chem	9¼	9½
Butte Detroit	½	⅝
Calumet & Jer	1⅛	2⅛
Canada Cop	2⅛	2¼
Beth B w i	105½	106½
do rts	2¾	2⅞
Chev Motors	70	80
Cosden & Co	10	10½
Curtiss Aero	39¾	40
Dundee Ariz	1⅛	1¼
First Nat Cop	2½	3
Goldfield Cons	50	53
Glenrock	11⅞	12¼
Green Monster	3¾	3⅞
Hecla Mining	9	9⅛
Hudson Bay	¾	1
Howe Sound	5¼	5⅝
Jerome Verde	1⅝	1¾
Jumbo	26	28
Lake Torpedo Boat	6⅓	6½
Magma Cop	44	46
Marlin Arms	113	116
Max Munitions	1	1¼
McKinley Dar	62	64
Met Petrol	1	1⅛
Midwest Oil	118	125
do Refg	160	170
Mojave Tungsten	⅜	½
Merritt	31¾	32
Nancy Hanks	⅞	1
Peerless	14	16
Rex Cons	16	17
Sapulpa Ref	9¾	10¼
Sequoyah Oil	1	1⅛
Sinclair Oil	23	25
Steel Alloys	8½	9
Stewart Min	⅝	¾
Submarine Boat	25	25½
Success Min	21	24
Troy Arizona	18	20
Tuxpam	1½	1⅝
United Motors	20¾	21
United Verde Cons	35½	36½
United W O	¾	⅞
U S Steamship	4½	4⅝
Victoria	7¼	7½
Wright Martin	8⅞	9

CO-RECEIVER ASKED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Application has been prepared by Henry W. Taft of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, representing James Speyer, for appointment of a co-receiver for Missouri, Kansas & Texas.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Fair and continued cool tonight and Saturday; light northwest winds.

For Southern New England: Fair tonight and Saturday; not much change in temperature.

For Northern New England: Fair tonight and Saturday; warmer in Vermont tonight, and interior Saturday.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. ....65 | 10 a. m. 68
12 noon........70

IN OTHER CITIES

8 a. m.

Albany	56	New Orleans	78
Buffalo	58	New York	66
Chicago	62	Philadelphia	68
Cincinnati	64	Pittsburgh	62
Denver	58	Portland, Me.	62
Des Moines	60	Portland, Ore.	60
Jacksonville	78	San Francisco	54
Kansas City	60	St Louis	64
Nantucket	66	Washington	68

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises........5:08 | High water,
Sun sets........6:21 | 9:53 a.m., 10:15 p.m.
Length of day..13:13 | Moon sets..3:53 a.m.

LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 6:51 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
*AjaxRubber	62	62	60	60
Alaska Gold	5	5⅛	5	5⅛
Alaska Ju	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3¾
Allis-Chal	25	25	23	24⅝
AmAgChem	81½	81½	80	80
Am B Sugar	85	85	82	82
Am Can	40½	40½	39½	40
Am Car Fy	69	69¼	68¼	68¼
Am Cot Oil	34½	34½	34½	34½
*Am Express	98	98	98	98
Am H & L	12½	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛
Am H & L pf	60⅛	60¼	59½	59½
AmIceSec	13	13	13	13
Am Int Corp	54¼	54¼	52	53⅞
Am Linseed	24¼	24¾	24¼	24¼
AmLins'd pf	59	59¾	59	59½
Am Loco	61¼	61⅞	59½	60¼
Am Smelt'g	94	94¼	92¾	94
AmSSecA pf	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
Am Steel Fy	61	62½	61	62½
*Am Sugar	111¼	111¼	109	110
AmTel&Tel	118¾	118½	117¾	118½
Am Woolen	47⅛	47⅛	45	45
Am Zinc	18	19½	17¼	19½
Am Zinc pf	53	53	53	53
Anaconda	70½	70⅝	68	69⅝
Atchison	98¼	98¼	98	98⅛
At Coast Li	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
AtGulf ctf	101½	101¾	95½	98
Bald Loco	56	58	56	57½
Balt & Ohio	67⅞	68	67⅝	68
B & Ohio pf	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜
Barrett Co	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
Batopilas	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
BethSteel pf	103	103	103	103
Beth Steel B	105¼	106⅞	103¾	105¼
BFGoodrich	45½	45½	44½	45½
Brook R T	60	60	60	60
Butte & Sup	26⅝	28⅛	26⅝	28⅛
Cal Pac Cor	40	40	40	40
Cal Petrol	17	17	17	17
Cal Petrol pf	46½	46½	46¼	46¼
Cal & Ariz	79	79	77½	77⅞
*Can Pacific	157¼	157¼	157⅛	157½
Cent Foundry	28	28	23	28
Ct Leather	83	83⅛	81	82½
Cer de Pas	2	3	[illegible]	2⅞
Chan Motor	79	7[illegible]	79½	79½
Ches & Ohio	57⅝	57⅝	57⅛	57⅛
CM & StPaul	66	66⅜	66	66
CM & StP pf	107	107	107	107
ChiRI&Pac ctfs	28	28	27½	27⅞
ChiRI6pfwi	52¾	52¼	52¼	52¼
ChiRI7pfwi	65	65	64⅛	64⅛
Chi & G West	10	10	10	10
C&G West pf	30	30½	29	29
Chi & N W	106	106	106	106
Chile Cop	16¾	17	16½	17
ChinoCop	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C C C & St L	34	34	34	34
Col Fuel	44½	44½	43	43
Col South	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Col Gas & El	39	39	38⅝	39
Con Gas	104½	[illegible]	[illegible]	104
Corn Prod	29⅝	29⅞	28⅝	29⅞
Corn Prod pf	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Cruc Steel	68¾	69½	66¼	67½
CrucSteel pf	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
Cuban C Sug	29	29⅞	27¼	28⅝
Cuban CS pf	89	89¼	89¼	89¼
Del & Huds	101½	102½	101	102
Del & Lac	193	193	193	193
Denver pf	15	15	15	15
Domes Min	9¾	9⅞	9¾	9¾
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	21½	22
Erie 1st pf	32⅜	32½	31⅞	32
Erie 2d pf	24⅜	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜
F M & S	[illegible]0	0	0	0
Gas W & W	37¼	39	37¼	39
GenElectric	149⅝	149⅝	147	147
Gen Motors N	107	108½	105	108
Granby Min	69	7[illegible]	79	79
Gt NorOre	33½	33¾	33¾	33¾
Gt Nor pf	104½	104½	104¼	104½
Gulf States	97	101	96	101
Harv of NJ	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼
HarvofNJ pf	113¾	113¼	113⅛	113⅛
Has & Bar Car	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼
Ill Central	101¼	102	101¼	102
Inspiration	51¼	51¼	49½	51
Int Con Cor	8¼	8¼	8⅝	8⅝
Int G Cor pf	43½	44	43	44
IntAgCorp pf	50	50	50	50
IntMer Mar	32¼	33¼	32⅛	33¼
I Mer Mar pf	87	89¼	86¼	89
In Nickel Ct	36½	36½	36⅛	36¼
In Paper	26	27	26	27
In Paper pf sta	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛
KelleyTires	44	44	44	44
Kenne Cop	40⅜	40½	40	40½
Lack Steel	80	80	77¼	80
LeeR&T Ct	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
Lehigh Val	60¼	60½	60⅛	60½
Louis & N	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾
Mackay Cos	80½	80½	80½	80½
Max Motor	37¼	37½	32	37½
Maxwell 2pf	20½	20¼	19¾	19¾
Mex Petrol	91¾	92⅛	87⅞	91½
Miami	34	34¼	33¾	33¾
Midvale St	53½	53½	52	53½
MoK&T	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5¼
MoK&T pf	10	10	10	10
Mo Pacific ct	29¼	29¼	28½	28¾
Mo Pacific pf ct	52	52	52	52
Nat Acme	33⅝	33⅝	32½	32½
Nat Biscuit	100	100	100	100
Nat C&S	71¼	71¾	71¼	71¾
Nat Conduit	31¼	31½	31	31
Nat Enamel	38¼	38⅛	37½	37¾
Nat Lead	53⅛	53⅜	52½	52½
Nevada Con	21¼	21¼	21	21
NY A Brake	125¼	125¼	125¼	125¼
NY Central	81	81½	80½	80⅞
NOT&M	28	28	26⅛	26⅛
N Y N H & H	30⅞	31¼	30⅜	31
*N&W	114¾	114⅞	114¾	114⅞
North Pac	101	101	100¼	101
O Cities Gas	47½	48½	46⅛	48⅛
Ohio Fuel	48	48	48	48
Ont Silver	6⅜	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝
OwensBotM	91½	91½	91	91
Pacific Mail	27	28¼	27	27¾
Pacific T&T	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼
Penna	52	52	51⅞	51⅞
Phila Co	33⅞	33⅞	33	33½
Pierce-Arro pf	95⅛	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
PCC&St L	71	71	71	71
PittsCoal	45¾	47	45	47
Pitts Coal pf	87½	87½	87½	87½
P & W Va	26	26¼	25	26
P & W Va pf	62	62	62	62
PondCrCoal	22	22	21½	21½
Pressed St	61	61	60	60¼
Press S pf	102	102	102	102
Pullman	140	140	140	140
Qcksilver pf	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
Ray Con	25⅝	25½	24⅞	25½
Reading	85⅞	86⅛	85⅝	85¼
Rdg 2d pf	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
Repub I & S	80¼	80⅜	78¼	79¼
Rep I & S pf	102	102	102⅝	101⅝
Royal Dutch	65	66⅛	65¾	66
Ry Steel Sp	48	48	4[illegible]	46⅛
SaxonMotor	16	16	15	15
Seabd A L pf	26	26	25	26
S-Roebuck	160	161¼	160	161
Shat Ari	23⅛	23⅛	23	23
Sinclair Oil	38	38	36¾	37
*So Pacific	92	93	91¼	93
So Ry	26⅝	27	26½	27
So Ry pf	54½	54½	54¼	54¼
Stnd Mill pf	82¼	83¾	82¾	82¾
StL&SF	15	15½	15	15½
Studebaker	45	45⅝	44⅛	45½
Stutz Motor	40½	40½	40½	40½
Superior Steel	39	39	39	39
Tenn Cop ctf	16	16	15¾	16
Texas Co	161	163	160	161½
Texas Pac	16½	16½	16½	16½
Tidewater Oil	204¾	204¾	204¾	204¾
T & W Steel	40	40	40	40
Underwood	105	105	105	105
*Union Pac	131¾	132	130½	131½
*UnionPac pf	78	78	78	78
UnionB&P	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
UnionB&P new	73	78	75	75
Un Alloy Steel	42¼	44	42¾	44
UnRysSF	7½	7½	7⅛	7½
US Rubber	60¼	61½	59¾	61
US Rub pf	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
U S C I P	17	17	16¾	17
U S R & R	59	59	53	58
U S S & R pf	50	50	50	50
*U S Steel	111½	112¼	109⅛	109½
US Steel pf	116¾	117	116⅜	116¾
UtahCopper	96	96	93⅛	93⅛
UtahSc	15½	15½	15⅜	15⅛
V-C Chem	37	37	36½	36½
V I C & C	60	60	60	60
Wabash	10½	10½	10⅜	10⅜
Wabash pf B	25½	25½	25	25½
Wabash pf A	47⅜	48	47¼	47½
W Maryland	17½	17½	17	17
Wells Fargo	91¼	92	91½	92
West Union	92⅛	92⅛	91⅝	91⅝
W Air Brake	113¾	113½	111	111
Westinghse	45	45⅜	44½	44¾
W&LE 1st pf	29½	29½	29	29
White Motor	43½	43½	43½	43½
Willys-Over	28½	29½	28⅜	28½
W-O pf	94	94	94	94
Wilson Co	59¼	59¾	59¼	59¼
Wilson Co pf	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
Woolworth	122	122	122	122
Wlworth pf	121	121½	121	121½

*Ex-dividend

RAILWAY POINTS

Camp Kineo (Me.) party, occupying special Pullman sleepers, passed through Boston today over the Boston & Maine Railway system en route to Detroit, Mich.

The motive power department of the Union Freight Railway placed two hard coal burning engines in the New Haven Road's Roxbury shops today for general repairs, painting and air brake apparatus.

David Pursell of Pneumatic Tower 1, South Station, accompanied by Mrs. Pursell, is spending a leave of absence at Goffs Falls, N. H.

The private Pullman car Elysian occupied by H. A. Derwin and party passed through Boston on the New England lines today en route from York Harbor, Me., to Philadelphia, Pa.

White Mountain Camp party, occupying special Pullman parlor cars attached to the Boston & Maine Road's eastern express arrive at North Station today en route from Mt. Whittier, N. H.

The construction department of the Boston & Maine is building a retaining wall at Sycamore Street Bridge, Somerville.

The operating officials of the Boston & Maine are making an inspection trip over northern New England territory.

LONDON METAL PRICES

LONDON, England—Tin: Spot £244 10s., up 10s.; futures £243 5s., up 15s.; straits £245 10s., up 10s.; sales, spot 65, futures 160 tons. Copper: Spot £120; futures £119 10s.; electrolytic £137, unchanged; no sales. Lead: Spot £30 10s.; futures £29 10s., unchanged. Spelter: Spot £54; futures £50, unchanged.

WHEAT FOR NORWAY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Norway is arranging to import wheat and other supplies from Argentina and Australia, and will send ships for these supplies.

WHEAT SETTLEMENT PRICE

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Chicago Board of Trade committee has fixed the settlement price of September wheat at $2.13.

NEW YORK METAL MARKET

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Metal exchange prices are: Lead, spot, 10⅛@⅝; Sept. 10@1-26, easy.

COTTON BOARD SEAT SALE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Eugene Meyer Jr. has sold has seat on the New York Cotton Exchange for $13,750.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Ahmeek	93½	98½	98	98
Allouez	63½	63½	63	63
AmAgCh	89	89	89	89
AmAgCh pf	100	100	99½	99½
*AmSugar	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾
*AmSugar pf	114¼	114¼	113½	113¾
Am Tel	118	118	117½	118
Am Wool pf	95	96½	96	96½
AmZinc	17¾	18	17⅝	18
Anaconda	70⅝	70⅝	68½	68⅝
Ariz Com	11	11	10⅝	10⅝
Art Metal Cn	8½	8½	8½	8½
AtlGulf&WI	101½	101½	97	97¾
Atl Gulf pf	61	61	61	61
Bost Eleva	57	57	57	57
Bos&Lowell	97	97	96	96
Boston & Ma	27	27	27	27
Bos & Ma pf	38	38	38	38
Bos-Worc pf	30	30	30	30
Butte & Bala	50c	50c	50c	50c
Butte & Sup	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
Cal & Ariz	79	79	77½	78¼
Cal & Hecla	545	545	545	545
Centennial	16¾	17	16¾	17
Cop Range	55¾	55¾	55⅛	55⅛
DalyWest	2	2	2	2
Davis Daly	4⅞	5	4⅞	5
East Butte	10½	10¾	10½	10½
Hancock	13	13	13	13
Hedley	17	17	17	17
Indiana	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
Inspiration	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼
Int Port Ce	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
Isl Cr Coal	62	62	61½	61½
Isle Royale	28¼	28¼	28	28¼
*Kerr Lake	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
Keweenaw	2	2	2	2
LakeCopper	8¾	8¾	8¼	8¾
Mass	10¾	10¾	10⅜	10⅜
MassGas	89	89	88¼	88¼
May-Old Col	1½	2	1½	1½
Michigan	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Mohawk	79	79	79	79
Nevada Con	21	21	21	21
NE Tel ex-rts	107½	107½	107	107
N E Tel rts	95c	1	90c	95c
N Y N H & H	30½	31⅜	30½	31⅜
Nipissing	8½	8½	8½	8½
North Butte	15¾	16⅛	15½	16⅛
North Lake	1	1	1	1
No Sco Steel	99½	99½	97	97
Old Colony	110	110	110	110
Old Dom	52½	52½	52½	52½
Osceola	85¼	85¼	85	85
PondCrCoal	21½	21½	21⅜	21½
Pullman	140	140	140	140
PuntaSugar	36	36	36	36
*Quincy	83	83	82½	82½
Shannon	7⅛	7¼	7	7¼
South Lake	2½	2½	2½	2½
St Marys	70	70¾	69	70¾
Sup&Boston	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
Swift & Co	151	151	148	149¼
T G Plant pf	102	102	102	102
Torrington	60	60	60	60
Trinity	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	5¼
Tuolumne	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
UnitedFruit	127	127	127	127
U Shoe Mac	48	48	48	48
U Shoe M pf	27	27	27	27
US Smelt	59	59	58⅜	58⅜
US Smelt pf	50	50	50	50
*US Steel	111½	111⅞	109½	110
Utah-Apex	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
Utah Metal	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜
Ventura	5¼	5¼	5	5¼
Victoria	3½	3½	3½	3½
War Bros 2d pf	61	61	61	61
West End	45	46	46	46
W H McEl	101	101	101	101
Winona	3	3	3	3
Wolverine	46	46½	46	46½
Wyandot	30c	30c	30c	30c

*Ex-dividend.

BONDS

	High	Low	Last
Liberty 3½s w i	99.90	99.80	99.90
Swift&Co 5s	97	97	97
U Fr 4½s '23	95½	95½	95½

RAILWAY EARNINGS

COLORADO & SOUTHERN

	1917	Increase
Gross	$1,521,625	$249,103
Net after taxes	519,331	137,369
7 mos gross	10,099,718	1,423,469
Net after taxes	3,260,576	669,168

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN

Third week August	$172,001	$39,483
From Jan 1	4,385,705	673,117

CHICAGO BOARD

Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.

	Open	High	Low	Close
Corn—				
Dec	1.10	1.12¼	1.09⅝	1.12¼
May	1.07⅛	1.08⅞	1.06⅝	1.08⅞
Oats—				
Sept	.56⅛	.56⅝	.55½	.56⅝
Dec	.55½	.56⅜	.55	.56⅜
May	.58½	.59⅝	.58⅜	.59⅝
Pork—				
Sept	...	43.95	43.42	43.55b
Oct	...	43.60	43.20	43.45
Jan	...	....	....	41.50b
Lard—				
Sept	...	23.60	23.50	23.57
Oct	23.50	23.57	23.45	23.57
Jan	...	23.37	22.30	22.37

PHILADELPHIA PRICES

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Quotations of some of the leading issues on the stock exchange here today are: Cramp Ship 82, Electric Storage Battery 58⅞, General Asphalt com 20, Lehigh Navigation 76, Lehigh Valley Transportation 26½, Lehigh Valley Transportation pfd 46, Lake Superior 16, Philadelphia Company 38⅛, Philadelphia Company pfd 38, Philadelphia Electric 29, Philadelphia Rapid Transit 29¾, Philadelphia Traction 77, Union Traction 44, United Gas Improvement 78⅛.

GRAIN WIRE SERVICE

CHICAGO, Ill.—Effective Sept. 1, Board of Trade will discontinue quotation wire service on grain futures from Kansas City, Duluth, Winnipeg, Minneapolis and St. Louis.

PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts

Today, 28 barrels and 48 boxes apples, 359 crates berries, 6393 crates peaches, seven cars watermelons, 758 boxes lemons, 46,000 stems bananas, 40,000 baskets grapes, 3424 carriers grapes, 277 bags peanuts, 3300 bushels potatoes, 696 barrels sweet potatoes. For August, 2593 barrels and 7570 boxes apples, 15,199 crates berries, 161,332 crates peaches, 182 cars watermelons, 357 cars cantaloupes, 79,234 boxes oranges, 10,006 boxes grapefruit, 24,007 boxes lemons, 396,050 stems bananas, 130 bags coconuts, one car California deciduous fruit, 1685 crates pineapples, 44,001 baskets grapes, 32,057 carriers grapes, 3816 bags peanuts, 361,157 bushels potatoes, 18,037 barrels sweet potatoes.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today, 264 pkgs, last year 927 pkgs.

Boston Wholesale Prices

Flour — Spring patents, $11.50@12.25; spring clears, in sacks, $10.25@11; special short patents, $12.75@13; jobbing at $14.50; winter patents, $10.25@11; winter straights, $10@10.75; winter clears, $9.75@10.25 Kansas patents in sacks, $10.50@11.50.

Corn—Spot No. 2 yellow, $2.15; No. 3 yellow, $2.14; for shipment, No. 2 yellow, $2.11½@2.12; No. 3 yellow, $2.10½@2.11.

Oats—Old No. 1 clipped white, 90c; No. 2 clipped white, 89c; No. 3 clipped white, 88c; ship, new fancy 40 lbs, 67@67½c; new fancy 38 lbs, 66½@67c; new reg 38 lbs, 65½@66c; new reg 36 lbs, 65@65½c.

Millfeed—Spring bran, $33.50@34; winter bran, $34@34.50; middlings, $39@42; mixed feed, $40@45; red dog, $62; cotton seed meal, $49.50@54.50; oat hulls, $23.50; linseed meal, $52.50; gluten feed, $53.38; hominy feed, $59.40; stock feed, $54.50.

Cornmeal and Oatmeal—Granulated cornmeal, $10.30; bolted, $10.35; bag meal, $2.90@2.92; cracked corn, $2.95@2.97; oatmeal, rolled, $10.30; cut and ground, $11.85.

Hay—No. 1 grade, $22@23; No. 2 grade, $19@21; No. 3 grade, $15@17; stock hay, $14@16.

Straw—Rye, $15@16; oats, $10@11.

Beans—Car lots, choice pea, $8@8.25; red kidney, $7@7.50; yellow eyes, $7.75@8; California small white, $8.75@9; Canada peas, $4.25@4.50; green peas, $7@7.25; lima beans, 13c lb.

Potatoes — Jersey, $2.80@2.90 per 2-bu bag; sweets, $3.50@5.50 bbl.

Onions—Native, $1.50@1.75 bu box; Connecticut Valley, $2.75@3.50 per 100-lb bag; Spanish, $3.50@4 case.

Eggs—Fancy hennery and nearby, 58@60c; eastern extras, 55@56c; western extras, 43@44c; western prime firsts, 41@42c; western firsts 39@40c.

Butter—Northern creamery extras, 42@43½c; western creamery extras, 42½@43c; western firsts, 41½@42c; renovated, 39½@40c; ladles, 35½@36c.

Fruit—Oranges, California, $3@4; pineapples, $2.50@4.50 per crt; blueberries, 15@25c; watermelons, 35@50c each; peaches, $1@3 per 6-bskt car.; cantaloupes; southern, $1.50@2 crt; California Turlocks, standards, $2.50@3.50; pony, $1@1.50; flats, $1@1.50; Delaware grapes, $1.50@2 per 8-bskt carrier.

Apples — New Southern, $1.50@2 bskt; native, 75c@$2 bt. bx.

Sugar—American refinery quotes granulated and fine as a basis at 8.40c a pound in 100-bbl lots and 8.50c in 20-bbl lots

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts

Today, 4163 tubs 227,941 lbs butter, 1496 bxs cheese, 4363 cs eggs; 1916, 6923 tubs 3100 bxs 425,025 lbs butter, 4445 bxs cheese, 4118 cs eggs.

New York Receipts

Today, 8462 pkgs butter, 3778 bxs cheese, 12,493 cs eggs; 1916, 8440 pkgs butter, 4798 bxs cheese, 9347 cs eggs.

Other Markets

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 30—Egg market dull and scarce, cases returned 33c, cases included 34c.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 30—Butter market steady, extra 41½c, extras firsts 41@41½c, firsts 39½@40½c ordinary firsts none, seconds 38@39c, packing stock 34½@35c, receipts 10,493 pkgs; egg market steady, firsts 36@36½c, ordinary firsts 34@34½c, miscellaneous 33@36½c, dirties 31@33c, checks 18@25c, refrigerators 36¾@37½c, receipts 9435 cases.

CONDITION OF COTTON CROP

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The condition of the cotton crop on Aug. 25 was 67.8 per cent of normal, compared with 70.3 on July 25, and 70.9, the 10 years average, on Aug. 25, the Agriculture Department's crop reporting board estimates. This forecasts a yield per acre of about 174.6 pounds and a total production of about 12,499,000 bales, compared with last year's 11,449,930 bales.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Suppies for naval stores are low, trading being hampered by difficulties in transportation, and quotations are being firmly maintained, says the New York Commercial. Leading producers are naming turpentine on the basis of 42½ cents a gallon.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Thursday's naval stores market: Spirits of turpentine firm; regulars 38 cents; sales 550 casks. Rosin firm. Prices: WW $7.15@7.75, WG $7@7.05, N $6.50@6.60, M $5.70@5.75, K $5.30@5.35, I $5.25@5.27½, H $5.20@5.35, G $5.20@5.25, F $5.20, E $5.20, D $5.20, B $5.20. Sales 500 barrels.

PARIS BOURSE TONE STEADY

PARIS, France—A steady tone prevailed on the bourse today.

NEW YORK BONDS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the high, low and last sales today:

	High	Low	Last
Alaska cv A	60	60	60
Am For Sec 5s	95½	95⅜	95½
Am T & T col 4s	85½	85½	85½
Am T & T 5s	96½	96	96½
Am W Paper 6s	88¼	88	88¼
Anglo-French 5s	93¾	93⅝	93¾
Atch gen 4s	86½	86½	86½
B & O 3½s	90	90	90
B & O 4s	84¾	84¼	84¼
B & O cv 4½s	84⅝	84¼	84¼
C & O cv 5s	84¾	81½	81½
Chili Cop 7s	113	113	113
C B & Q 4s	95⅞	95¾	95⅞
City Bordeaux 6s	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
City Marseilles 6s	93⅝	93⅛	93⅝
City of Paris 5s	93	93	93
Dom Can 5s '31 wi	94¼	94¾	94¾
Erie cv B	51	51	51
Erie cv D	64	64	64
French Rep 5½s	97¾	97½	97⅝
Gen Electric 5s	100⅛	100	100⅛
Int M M 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
I R T fdg 5s	80⅜	80	79
Liberty 3½s wi	99.95	99.88	99.94
Midvale Steel 5s	91⅜	91¼	91⅜
Mo Pac gm 4s	57½	57¼	57¼
N Y Cent 6s	100½	100	100
N Y C 4½s Nov '57	101¾	101¾	101¾
NY Ry 5s	21	20	21
NY Ry fdg 4s	53	53	53
Penn gm ctf 4½s	92	92	92
Reading 4s	88	87⅞	88
R I fdg 4s	69¼	69¼	69¼
R I 4s	80	80	80
So Pac 4s	75¾	75¼	75¾
So Pac cv 4s	81½	81½	81½
So Pac cv 5s	96½	96	96
So Ry 4s	65	64½	64½
StL&SF in	51	51	51
St L&SF A	60¼	60¼	60½
St Paul fdg 4½s	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
Texas Co cv 6s	103	102	102
Third Av adj 5s	38	38	38
U P 1st 4s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
UKGtB 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾
UKGtB 5s '19	95	95	95
UKGtB 5s '21	94	93½	94
UKGtB 5½s '19	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
UKGtB 5½s '21	99½	99⅜	99½
U S Rubber 5s	83⅛	83⅜	83⅜
U S Rubber 6s	103	102	102
U S Steel 5s	104	103¾	103⅞

GOVERNMENT BONDS

	Opening Bid	Opening Asked	Closing Bid	Closing Asked
Registered 2s	96¾	..	96¾	..
Coupon	97¼	..	97¼	..
Registered 3s	99¼	..	99¼	..
Coupon	99¼	..	99¼	..
Reg'd 3s, '46	84	..	84	..
Coupon	84	..	84	..
Registered 4s	105½	..	105½	..
Coupon	105½	..	105½	..
Panama 2s, '36	96	..	96	..
Panama 2s, '38	96	..	96	..
Panama 3s, '61	85	..	85	..
Coupon	85	..	85	..

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
Atlanta	11c	11c	11c
American Oil	31c	27c	29c
Bingham Mines	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
Boston Ely	70c	70c	70c
Boston Montana	65c	61c	65c
Butte London	17c	15c	17c
Calumet Jerome	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Calumet Mont	5c	5c	5c
Colonial	25c	25c	25c
Champion	6c	6c	6c
Chief	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
Con Arizona	2	2	2
Cons Copper Mines	8¾	8	8¾
Crystal Copper	86c	70c	80c
D & B Mines	22c	21c	22c
Earle Eagle	19c	16c	19c
First Nat Copper	2¾	2¾	2¾
Fortuna	5c	5c	5c
Gila	16¾	16⅜	16¾
Gold Cup	77c	75c	76c
Hercules	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
Homa Oil	1¼	1⅛	1¼
Inter-Mount Mining	1⅛	1⅛	1⅜
Iron Cap	15¾	15¾	15¾
Jerome Verde	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
Majestic	36c	36c	36c
McKinley	61c	61c	61c
Mojave Tungsten	43c	42c	42c
Nev Doug	1	91c	1
New Era	78c	76c	78c
Nixon	41c	37c	78c
Palisade	12c	12c	12c
Placer	15c	14c	15c
Pioneer	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
Porcupine Premier	16c	13c	13c
Smokey	57c	56c	57c
Truro Steel	1¼	1¼	1¼
Tuxpam	1½	1½	1½
Utah National	88c	88c	88c
Victoria	1⅛	1¼	1⅜
Zinc	36c	34c	36c

COTTON MARKET

Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.

New York

	Open	High	Low	Last sale
Oct	22.31	22.38	21.69	21.91
Dec	22.30	22.38	21.75	21.95
Jan	22.21	22.74	21.70	21.93
March	22.45	22.55	21.95	22.05
May	22.60	22.70	22.10	22.16

Spots, 3.30, up 10 points.

LIVERPOOL, England—Spots dull, prices unchanged at opening. Sales 2000 bales, receipts 8000, including 5700 American. Middlings 18.25d. Prices for futures fixed. At 1:45 p. m. fair American middlings 19.25d, good middlings 18.75d, middlings 18.25d, low 17.75d, good ordinary 16.80d, ordinary 16.30d.

BANGOR & AROOSTOOK NOTES

Bangor & Aroostook Railroad has called for redemption on Oct. 1, 1917, its issue of $2,000,000 two-year 5 per cent notes, due April 1, 1918, at par and interest.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 90¾c, unchanged.

LONDON, England—Bar silver unchanged today at 46d.

LIBERTY BOND PAYMENTS

Boston paid into the Reserve Bank Thursday approximately $20,000,000 on account of the Liberty bond issue. No decision has been reached yet as to redepositing of any of this amount.

LONDON BOARD TRADING SLOW

Usual Week-End Conditions Prevail in the Stock Market—American Railway Shares Rule Lower and Nominal

LONDON, England—Trading was slow on the stock exchange today and the markets lacked color, the usual week-end condition recently.

Gilt-edge securities and home rails were dull and American railway shares were nominally lower, while Union Pacific reacted in sympathy. Argentine rails, however, held steady. Mexican securities were irregular.

There was no support in evidence for Russian bonds, and as a result declines were recorded. On the other hand Japanese and French loans were strong.

A good demand was noted for the shares of the base metal companies, but other mining issues were quiet and irregular.

Securities were well taken and displayed a strong tone. The rubber shares were quiet. There was an increase of the stocks of the staple here for the week of 434 tons.

LONDON MARKET—12:30 P. M.

		Decline
Atchison	98	¼
Canadian Pacific, ex-div	170⅝	..
Chesapeake & Ohio	58	*¼
St. Paul	65⅞	[illegible]
Erie	25⅝	[illegible]
do 1st pref	38	[illegible]
Illinois Central	99⅞	[illegible]
Louisville & Nashville	120⅝	1¼
New York Central	81⅞	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	51⅝	¼
Southern Pacific	93¼	½
Reading	85⅝	[illegible]
Union Pacific	134½	¼
U S Steel	116⅞	⅝
Exchange	4.76	..
Consols Money	56⅛	..
British 5s	94½	..
do 4½s	97½	⅛

*Advance.

CHALMERS MOTOR FINANCING PLAN

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Chalmers Motor Corporation is sending to its stockholders a new plan of financing which proposes that $3,000,000 of new cash capital be provided by issuance of $3,150,000 first mortgage 6 per cent 5-year notes secured by real estate plant and fixed assets of the company which notes are to be taken at 95 per cent of par by holders of 264,000 shares of stock in hands of the public at rate of $10 of such mortgage notes for each share of stock now held by them.

Each stockholder subscribing to his ratable proportion of notes will be given one share of 8 per cent cumulative preferred stock, $100 par, retirable at 110 and interest and redeemable under sinking fund of 3 per cent, beginning July 1, 1920, for every three shares of no par value stock now held by him to extent of one half of his present holdings, thus converting 132,000 shares of the 264,000 shares of no par value into 44,000 shares of 8 per cent preferred, 132,000 shares of no par value stock thus converted is to be returned to treasury. Each subscribing shareholder is to receive one quarter of a share of additional no par value stock as a bonus for each $10 of notes subscribed for.

The plan also provides for leasing of plant and assets of Chalmers Company to Maxwell Motor Company, Inc., for five years. Latter will manufacture Chalmers cars, convert Chalmers Company's surplus inventory into cash and apply it to payment of its obligations, utilize surplus capacity of plant for other work, defray all expenses of management and provide any additional credit or capital on its own account that may be necessary, to assume payment of interest on $3,000,000 notes, and satisfactorily adjust the company's relations with its banks and mercantile creditors, returning annually to Chalmers Motor Company 50 per cent of net profit and guaranteeing to deliver plant at expiration of lease in good order and condition.

The Chalmers company states that expert and competent authority in the automobile industry and its bank creditors have assured them, and it is also conviction of the company, that the $3,000,000 cash to be provided is absolutely necessary, but that it is also ample to place the company in a sound and comfortable financial position.

Of the $3,000,000 notes, holders of 264,000 shares of stock are required to sbuscribe for only $2,640,000. J. S. Bache & Co. and C. D. Barney & Co. have agreed to purchase at same price remaining $360,000 without privilege of converting their stock into preferred except in case of default of shareholders who enjoy this conversion privilege.

BOND PRICE AVERAGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, which changes from day previous, month ago, and year ago:

	Thurs	Wed	Decline from Mo ago	Decline from Yr ago
Highest grade rails	87.31	*.07	1.31	5.41
Second grade rails	84.31	*.02	.66	2.70
Public utility bonds	89.15	.15	1.46	5.95
Industrial bonds	95.31	*.05	.76	2.74
Combined average	89.02	..	1.10	4.70

*Advance.

PIERCE-ARROW'S AFFAIRS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company in July had the biggest month in its history, and incomplete returns indicate that August results will exceed those of July.

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

TEXAS COTTON MARKET WEAK

Trading Is Unsettled and Many Marked Declines Recorded—Heavy Movement of Spot Staple Takes Place

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GALVESTON, Tex.—Cotton markets in Texas have been unsettled lately, and marked declines have been recorded in most trading centers. The weakness seemed to be due largely to the heavy movement of spot cotton, the trade for the time being unable to absorb this amount of the staple at the prevailing prices.

While this heavy movement of cotton, early in the season as it is, is causing weakness now, experienced traders here see nothing in the situation to cause alarm. The heavy movement, they say, is caused directly by the drought that has prevailed over much of Texas and has caused the cotton to mature rapidly. Instead of indicating a heavy crop, as some inexperienced traders claim, the present cotton movement points to a small crop. Early maturity, caused by hot and dry weather, means that the top crop is cut short and that the general yield will be possibly not more than one-half of the yield under normal conditions. The weakness and declining market, they say, will be only temporary, and will be followed by a period of greater strength and active trading, under which prices will advance to levels considerably higher than they would have been under normal conditions.

The large spot movement has caused a heavy wave of selling in the South. Many traders, estimating that there would be a temporary decline, just such as there actually has been, sold short with the intention of buying to cover these sales while the market was at its lowest. This condition accounts for the reaction and for the subsequent advance. At every indication of strength, these traders who had sold short are buying, and every advance is thereby enhanced.

Weather conditions in Texas during the last two weeks has been unfavorable. General rains have not fallen, and in those sections from which precipitation is reported, the rainfall is said to have been scattered and of such a nature that more damage than good has resulted. The cotton in Texas is maturing early and hard rains or winds are not wanted, as the damage caused by the destruction of the staple that is open in the field and ready for picking is greater than the benefit to the crop arising from the rainfall.

Cotton picking has been begun in nearly all parts of Texas, except the western counties and the Panhandle. Cotton in these sections is always from two weeks to six weeks later than in the central and southern portions of the State, and due to replanting in the spring, the crop is later this year than under normal conditions. Many complaints of scarcity of cotton pickers are heard. In several counties appeals have been made to state and county authorities for the employment of state and county prisoners in the county jails to assist in gathering the crop. Under the laws of Texas, this is not permissible, and there is a possibility that the matter of legislation to legalize this practice may be introduced, as the Legislature is now in special session.

Legislation is pending before the Texas Legislature to extend financial assistance to the farmers in the needy sections of the State. According to a report compiled by the State Department of Agriculture from information gathered by its field agents in all parts of Texas, some Texas counties are in dire need of state assistance. It is said that the drought has been of such severity that no crops have been raised and the farmers will be unable to finance the purchase of seed and feed for planting another crop, unless the State comes to their aid. Many of these counties are in the cotton-producing sections of Texas and the conditions prevailing may have a material effect on the cotton crop that is to be planted in Texas next year. Prospects are good for the passage of such legislation by the Legislature and for its approval by the Governor.

Texas cotton farmers at this time are much interested in the Food Control Bill, especially as its provisions and their application will affect the price of cotton. The Texas Farmers Union in session at Dallas fixed 30 cents as an equitable minimum and asked that this basis be used in the application of the food bill to cotton. It was asked that this be made the minimum to cover a period of three years. Resolutions adopted by the farmers' union declared that cotton at 30 cents a pound represented the same per cent of profit to the grower as the prices of other articles and commodities at the prices already fixed. It is unfair, the farmers maintained, that they should be compelled to pay high prices for farm machinery and other things needed in the production of cotton, but at the same time be compelled to sell the cotton they produced at a figure barely above the actual cost of production. The action taken on the request of the farmers will have much to do with the acreage planted to cotton next year.

SEPTEMBER DISBURSEMENTS

September interest and dividend disbursements in Boston, as compiled by Frank A. Ruggles, compare: 1917, $17,856,356; 1916, $18,508,353; 1915, $11,583,444; 1914, $10,285,323; 1913, $12,300,805; 1912, $11,411,049; 1911, $7,638,342; 1910, $10,640,278; 1909, $8,170,007; 1908, $5,620,445.

WILLYS-OVERLAND PROFITS FOR SIX MONTHS INCREASE

Earnings After Preferred Dividends Equal 14.72 Per Cent on the Common Stock

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Profits of Willys-Overland Company in six months ended June 30 amounted to $6,000,000, which, after proportionate dividend requirements on $15,000,000 preferred, is equal to 14.72 per cent on $37,273,844 common stock outstanding, or $3.68 a share, $25 par value. Output in first half year was 91,489 cars, compared with 94,477 in corresponding six months of 1916.

Incoming orders are said to be entirely satisfactory, and second half year's accounts will reflect participation in aeroplane building program. Overland is building Curtiss aeroplane motors for Curtiss Company, and this work will continue on a scale as extensive as facilities will permit. Initial orders called for 4500 motors.

In addition, Canadian plant of Willys-Overland is turning out an aeroplane motor of the Sunbeam (English) pattern. The Elmira unit will be kept working to capacity on recently received $25,000,000 order for parts, such as nuts, turnbuckles, screws etc. for the Allies.

Earnings of $6,000,000 for six months ended June 30 compare as follows with calendar year 1916, which was time of change of fiscal period from June 30 year to calendar year:

	6 mos June 30, '17	12 mos Dec. 1916
Net profits	$6,000,000	$10,016,420
Pfd dividend	525,000	1,050,000
Surplus	5,476,000	8,966,420
% on com	14.72	24.10

The above earnings are presented on a percentage basis, as par value of stock was reduced from $100 to $25 in June, 1916. Also in December, 1915, present $15,000,000 7 per cent convertible preferred was issued, retiring old issue, hence the difference in preferred dividend requirements of 1916 and 1917 from 1915 and 1914. In August, 1916, common stock issue was increased by $15,000,000. It is difficult to estimate probable earnings of current half-year on account of new business into which company is entering, but it is likely to run about as large as first six months, which would result in earnings on common of about $7.35 a share.

BOSTON & MAINE'S JULY SHOWING

The income account of the Boston & Maine road for July compares:

	1917	1916
July freight revenue	$2,998,556	$2,599,833
Pass rev	1,647,137	1,608,802
Other trans rev	381,860	359,541
Incidental rev	190 124	51,618
Total oper revenue	5,217,679	4,719,795
Oper expenses	3,891,138	3,124,985
Net oper revenue	1,326,541	1,594,809
Tax accru—1 mo's pro	171,285	172,251
Oper income	1,155,255	1,422,557
Other income	78,037	85,463
Gross income	1,233,292	1,508,021
Rentals, hire of equipment, & sink fund	965,241	926,041
Net income	268,051	581,979

SHIPPING NEWS

A large party of Boston shippers are expected at Rockland, Me., next Tuesday to witness the launching of a four-masted schooner for Crowell & Thurlow and the George McQuesten Company of Boston, it was announced yesterday. The vessel is named the Theoline and was started for Capt. A. P. Vane of Baltimore, who sold it to the Boston concerns while under construction. The vessel measures about 165 feet long, 35 feet beam and 12.5 feet depth of hold. The net tonnage is 450.

Mackerel receipts were heavy at the South Boston fish pier today, but dealers' prices fell off only slightly. Today the price at wholesale was 9 to 10 cents per pound. Thursday it was 11½ cents per pound. Arrivals today were B. F. Macomber 40,000 pounds, Margaret L. 33,000, Joanna 18,000, Nellie T. Gaskell 9000, A. B. Nickerson 12,000, Water Witch 14,000, Ralph L. Hall 30,000, Stiletto 12,000 and an Italian boat 15,000.

One trip of swordfish was landed here today, the schooner Margie Turner having 103 fish, selling at wholesale for 19 cents per pound. The craft also had three horse mackerel.

There were no groundfish arrivals at the fish pier today, but two late arrivals Thursday held over and sold today. They were Pauline 27,500 and Thalia 23,000. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock $6@8, steak cod $9.50, market cod $5, pollock $8.50 and cusk $5.

Gloucester arrivals today were: British schooner St. Lawrence from Nova Scotia 450,000 pounds salted cod, and the following with mackerel: Minneola 40,000 pounds fresh, 40 barrels salted, Philomina 50,000 pounds fresh, Ethel 6000 fresh, Orion 61 barrels salted, and Harmony 175 barrels salted. The schooner Edith Silveira which was out only nine days in the groundfisheries, stocked $3200 for the trip, and each man received $125 for his share, it was announced today.

Fish statistics issued today show 47 vessels with 1,546,930 pounds fresh fish arriving here during the past seven days, compared to 54 vessels with 1,996,900 pounds for the corresponding period of last year.

HOG PRICES UP AGAIN

CHICAGO, Ill.—Top hogs advanced 35 cents further. The average price being $18.85.

REAL ESTATE

Mrs. G. Alice Watson purchased for investment from Fred Holdsworth and Robert D. Farrington the mercantile property at 96-98 South Street, near the South Station. The estate consists of 2082 square feet of land and a five-story brick and stone building, with a total assessment of $61,800, of which $45,800 is on the land.

In connection with the foregoing transaction, Messrs. Holdsworth and Farrington bought from Mrs. Watson the property at 1710 Beacon Street, and 18 Williston Road, in Brooline. In this parcel there are 24,324 square feet of land, a four-story brick mansion, garage and stable, all valued by the assessors at $46,200, which includes $18,400 on the land. Both of the foregoing transactions were made through the office of J. D. K. Willis & Co.

SALE IN CONCORD

Papers have passed conveying title to the property at 52 Main Street, Concord, from Cora Belle Barrett to Winthrop T. Hodges. The property consists of a large house, stable, man's cottage and five acres of land, all assessed for $25,800. Meredith & Grew were the brokers.

DORCHESTER TRANSACTIONS

Announcement is made today that the frame dwelling at 21-23 Cook Terrace, Dorchester, has been sold by Mary E. Shurtleff to Henry S. Brown. The total assessment is $6000, of which amount $500 applies on the 7068 square feet of land.

Word was received today that Anna F. Jenney has sold to John Solbjer the frame residence at 427 Seaver Street, Dorchester. Boston assessors value the property at $3900, which includes $1400 on the 4012 square feet of land which figured in the deal.

ROXBURY SALES

Roxbury sales today include sale of the stone building at 130 Crawford Street, by William P. Fowler et al., trustees, to Walter D. Hennigan. The property is valued at $3500, which includes $3000 on the 6709 square feet of land.

Another Roxbury transaction today was the sale by Elizabeth A. King to James O'Rourke et al. of the frame residence at 7 Dale Street. The total assessment is $4000, of which $1500 is on the 2959 square feet of land.

CONSTRUCTION SUMMARY

The following statistics of building and engineering operations in New England were compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

CONTRACTS AWARDED TO AUG. 29

1917	$132,863,000	1908	$67,765,000
1916	138,377,000	1907	90,892,000
1915	117,539,000	1906	83,321,000
1914	119,384,000	1905	73,336,000
1913	116,592,000	1904	61,678,000
1912	131,530,000	1903	74,903,000
1911	112,433,000	1902	86,488,000
1910	111,621,000	1901	79,120,000
1909	105,410,000		

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Main St., 412-416, Ward 3; Echlov and Abele, Silverman Eng. Co.; garage.
W. Tremlett St., 60, Ward 19; Elizabeth A. Prett, J. M. Parks; garage.
Pleasant St., 41, rear, Ward 24; Clara Day; frame storage.
Tyndale St., 56, rear, Ward 23; John R. D'Entremont; frame storage.
Eliot St., 11-17, Ward 5; George A. Dill; alter mercantile.
Tremont St., 180, Ward 5; L. N. Pearson, Edwin A. Blaikie; alter stores and offices.
Blue Hill Ave., 326-328, Ward 18; Rebecca Holsband; alter stores.
Hemenway St., 80-86, Ward 7; E. A. Harding; alter tenement.

KANSAS CROPS ARE GRATIFYING

CHICAGO, Ill.—Kansas state crop report makes corn crop 110,000,000 bushels. Nearly two-thirds is in the eastern third of the State, where the prospective yield per acre in a number of counties is nearly normal. Rains over the western third of the State assure much silage and fodder sorghum. Grains with acreage of 2,825,000 all told have responded to rains and are making gratifying progress. Hay crop is estimated about 1,000,000 tons, or 175,000 to 200,000 less than last year. Outlook for fall pasturage of grass probably was never better at this time of year.

NORTHERN TRACTION'S REPORT

Earnings of Northern Traction & Light Company for July and seven months ended July 31 compare:

	1917	1916
July—		
Gross earnings	$564,261	$461,143
Net income	163,517	144,811
Balance	139,195	121,811
Jan 1 to July 31—		
Gross earnings	3,638,014	2,860,643
Net income	866,681	785,370
Balance	699,723	629,946

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

Boston Clearing House exchanges and balances for today and the month compare:

	1917	1916
Friday—		
Exchanges	$55,640,786	$26,644,652
Balances	24,059,054	3,433,867
Month August—		
Exchanges	1,025,025,673	732,109,922
Balances	228,386,153	90,304,620

Local Subtreasury credit balance today, $6,347.

SWEDEN'S CATTLE REDUCED

STOCKHOLM, Sweden—The number of cattle in Sweden has been reduced by approximately 15 per cent because of the anticipated scarcity of food for them. Steps are being taken for salting and packing beef. The Government has licensed the exportation of 5000 cattle to Norway or Finland, but not to Germany.

CHICAGO BANK'S CROP REVIEW

Features Found in Record Corn Yield and Second Best Outturn of Oats—Saving of Foodstuffs by Cut in Distillation

CHICAGO, Ill.—In its annual review of business and crop conditions, the Continental & Commercial National Bank of Chicago has this to say on the cereals:

"While breadstuffs—wheat and rye—are in excess of last year, the total of the crops is under an average, and the excess for feeding Europe is smaller than had been hoped; smaller than last year, by reason of the less carry-over from the previous season. The loss in acreage of winter wheat last spring was 31 per cent. There was a good increase in the spring wheat acreage, but the conditions for growth were exceedingly unfavorable; during the entire season a dry area persisted in from the Red River Valley to the Pacific Coast, a region in which two-thirds of the spring wheat obtains.

The yield of this section was above last year's, but far below the average for a period of years. The loss in winter wheat acreage resulted in a crop of 430,000,000 bushels, or 50,000,000 under last season, when the acreage was 30 per cent greater. Spring wheat production was 230,000,000 bushels, or 72,000,000 over last season. The total wheat crop with 13 per cent more acreage appears to be about 660,000,000, or 20,000,000 bushels larger than last year. Economizing and curtailment of feeding the grain to the lower animals worked a reduction in the consumption of the grain of practically 100,000,000 bushels.

The rye crop is always a small one in this country; the acreage was largely increased on a percentage basis, but the yield was unchanged, and the increase of 10,000,000 bushels represents the added acreage alone; the total crop being estimated at 57,000,000 bushels. In distillation less rye has been utilized, and the effect of this is to add to the breadstuffs an increased supply the coming year of 13,000,000 bushels.

The yield of corn in the central states, where the acreage is the largest, will be of the best; in the eastern and southern states average yields are anticipated. The present outlook is for a crop of 3,200,000,000 bushels, and this would make a record yield, the largest in the past being 3,124,000,000, in 1912, when the yield was very large per acre.

The increase in the corn crop is 617,000,000 bushels over last year. The average corn crop in the past 10 years was 2,700,000,000 bushels, so that the present season promises 500,000,000 bushels or 18 per cent. over the average. With respect to this crop, there is an overabundance. The export demand at the outside will not exceed 225,000,000 bushels. The surplus corn of the country is raised in the states south of the lakes and westward and north of the Ohio River. In this section the crop promise is 1,759,000,000 bushels, or 30 per cent greater than last year. The excess of 400,000,000 bushels will take care of the needs of the country and provide the total amount necessary for export. Stoppage of distillation of alcohol for drinking purposes will save 30,000,000 bushels for food and feed.

Ranking third in the cereal group is oats. The threshing returns have been running above expectations, and our estimate is nearly 100,000,000 over the Government's, which was made a month ago, and may be increased on the final report. The oats crop is estimated at 1,527,000,000 bushels; this is 276,000,000 bushels, or 11 per cent more than last year and 412,000,000 bushels over a 10-year average. The present indication is for a crop second only to the record of 1,549,000,000 bushels of 1915, and possibly it may exceed that figure.

The new crop is already in movement, and the weight of the big yields has been reflected in a decline in the price of nearly 30 cents a bushel. The crop will be in great demand until new corn is available, on account of the facility of substitution in animal feed, but even with that unusual demand upon the supply, there will be more than enough oats for domestic needs and the exportable requirements, much greater than usual, can be met from the abundance of the harvest.

TEXAS RAILROAD EARNINGS GREATER

AUSTIN, Tex.—State Railroad Commission has compiled reports for year ended June 30, 1917, of railroads of this State. Increase of income from operation of all the roads during year amounted to $15,595,606, or nearly 60 per cent over that of preceding year. Net income from operation for that period was $41,789,226, compared with $26,193,620 for previous year, an increase of 59.54 per cent. Total operating revenue was $137,997,589, compared with $111,727,536, an increase of $26,270,053, or 23.51 per cent; total operating expenses, $96,208,362, compared with $85,533,916, an increase of $10,674,446, or 12.48 per cent.

LAKE SUPERIOR CORPORATION

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Lake Superior Corporation for the year ending June 30, 1917, shows net earnings $5,323,005; surplus after charges and depreciation $574,294; loss through sales of assets $145,036; balance $429,258

DIVIDENDS

Standard Oil Company of Kentucky declared regular quarterly dividend of $3, payable Oct. 1.

Southwest Penn Pipe Line declared regular quarterly dividend of $3, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

North American Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Celluloid Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Sept. 29 to stock of record Sept. 14.

The Stutz Motor Car of America has declared the usual quarterly dividend of $1.25 a share, payable Oct. 1 on stock of record Sept. 15.

A cable of the Standard Bank of South Africa says the directors have declared an interim dividend of 14 per cent per annum less income tax.

The Chicago Mills Lumber Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 25.

Cuba Cane Sugar Company directors will meet Sept. 7 to act on quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred. No action will be taken on the common stock.

Buffalo, Susquehanna Railroad Corporation declared usual quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on the common stock voting trust certificates, payable Sept. 29 as registered Sept. 15.

American International Corporation declared regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share, payable Sept. 29 to stock of record Sept. 5. Directors also decided to issue a call for an additional $10 a share on the capital, of which only $50 a share has so far been paid; the call will apply to stockholders of record Sept. 10 and will be payable Oct. 15.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Mexican silver dollar has risen to a new high value of 70½ cents.

Rubles broke to 18 for checks Thursday, a new low record. The 5½ per cent bonds of 1921 touched 69.

Minister of Finance Thierry of France says that French Government has decided to increase tax on war profits to 80 per cent at an early date.

Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission will demand for use of municipalities in Ontario 80,000 horsepower of electrical energy now exported to United States.

To relieve congestion on railroads, Federal Shipping Board will consider proposal for government construction of barges and other small craft to increase use of inland waterways for freight transportation.

Japanese shipbuilders are making strong representations to their Government to insist upon delivery of 400,000 tons of steel ordered in United States before placing of embargo. Contracts have been let for construction of steamships from this steel.

More than was expected was paid into Federal Reserve Bank Thursday on last installment payment of the Liberty Loan. The amount received was $19,500,000, and it is expected an additional $5,000,000 will be forthcoming in the mail in the next few days.

United States Government has made arrangements with Panama Government for exchange of United States paper currency for Panama silver pesos. First step will be shipment of 600,000 pesos from Panama in exchange for $390,000 United States paper. Value of Panama peso is about 65 cents.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Aug. 31

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Charleston, S. C.—Louis Jacobs; U. S.
El Paso—W. L. Shelby of Shelby Shoe Co.; U. S.
Lebanon, Pa.—W. L. Molly; U. S.
New Born, N. C.—H. B. Marks of O. Marks & Son; Lenox.
Oklahoma, Miss.—J. Rubel; U. S.
Rochester, N. Y.—C. P. Meyer of L. P. Ross; Lenox.
San Francisco—E. Young of G. H. Young; U. S.
San Francisco—George Weeks of Williams Marvin Shoe Co.; Tour.
Savannah—M. Blumenthal; U. S.
Spartanburg, S. C.—L. A. Meyerson of A. Meyerson; Essex.
St. Louis—Otto Matthews of Brown Shoe Co.; Essex.
St. Louis—W. Levy of F. Levy; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS

London, England—William Box of Samuel Farrows & Co., Ltd.; Essex.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers' to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex Street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

BETTER WHEAT OUTLOOK

CHICAGO, Ill.—Clement, Curtis & Co. have issued a crop report which indicates that the spring wheat yield will be 249,000,000 bushels, compared with their own figure last month of 234,000,000 bushels. Indications are for a total wheat crop of 678,000,000 bushels as compared with 663,000,000 last month. Oats, likewise, have improved with a crop of 1,603,000,000 bushels practically made. This compares with 1,447,000,000 bushels last month.

BANK OF FRANCE REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes, in francs: Notes in circulation increased 100,345,000; treasury deposits decreased 2,657,000; general deposits increased 67,075,000; bills discounted increased 31,023,000; advances decreased 11,420,000; gold in hand increased 2,110,000; and silver in hand decreased 312,000 francs.

RUBLES AT NEW LOW

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Rubles fell to a new low record in the money market here today, cables selling down to 17.50.

NORFOLK ROAD EARNINGS ARE LARGEST EVER

July Statement Also Shows Better Situation in Operating Expenses—Dividend Outlook

The earnings statement of Norfolk & Western Railroad for July was an encouraging exhibit. It not only showed the largest gross earnings of any month in the history of the road, but it also showed a decidedly better situation in operating expenses. For a number of months prior to July, Norfolk & Western, as was the case with practically all roads, found its expenses mounting up more rapidly than gross. July, however, was an exception, net income showing the first increase since January. The gain was $156,579.

July gross of $5,821,889 exceeded the best previous month, which was June, 1917, by $228,000. It compares with gross of $4,845,000 in July, 1916, $4,467,000 in July, 1915, $3,749,000 in the corresponding month of 1914, and $3,858,000 in July, 1913.

At the close of the first half year surplus after charges showed a decrease of $809,000 from the corresponding period of last year. The July gain in net cut this decrease to $653,055.

Surplus after charges at the close of the seven months amounted to $11,940,058. After allowing for preferred dividends, the balance was equivalent to approximately 9.60 per cent on the $119,175,000 outstanding common stock. In other words, the company during the first seven months earned more than enough to cover common dividends for an entire year at the current rate of 7 per cent a year. In the year ended Dec. 31 last the common share balance was 17.5 per cent. In the fiscal period to June 30, 1916, the balance was 16.6 per cent.

Norfolk & Western is the largest bituminous carrier in the United States, practically 80 per cent of its traffic consisting of products of mines. The increased rates recently granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission are now in effect, so that the last five months of the year should prove profitable from the standpoint of both gross and net earnings. If the management continues the same firm grip on operating expenses during the remainder of the year as during July, it should be comparatively easy to wipe out the $653,000 decrease in surplus after charges sustained in the first seven months. If that can be done, surplus after charges at the close of the year should equal better than the 17.52 per cent earned on the junior stock in the 1916 calendar year.

Because of the current large earnings many look for a further additional payment on the common stock. In April, 1916, the directors increased the 6 per cent dividend rate which had been in force since the close of 1911 to a regular 7 per cent rate and paid 1 per cent extra. In January of this year the board also declared an extra of 1 per cent on the common stock. The regular quarterly of 1¾ per cent was declared for the September payment, but it is not improbable that, if present earnings continue, another extra may be declared later.

COPPER OUTPUTS CUT

With seven important copper mines entirely closed down during the month and a number of other properties contributing less than their usual quota, there was full reflection during July of the widespread miners' strike. All reporting mines and smelters of North and South America in July turned out a total of 133,434,113 pounds of copper compared with 181,000,000 pounds in June.

AMERICAN CAR CO. DOING WELL

Condition of the Raw Materials Market, However, Forces Plants to Run on a 50 Per Cent of Normal Production

The current fiscal year of American Car & Foundry Company which began May 1, last, is likely to present a considerable contrast in earnings when compared with the splendid results achieved during the 12 months ended April 30. In that period the company earned a balance for dividends after taking out $7,212,037 for repairs and renewals of $10,310,872. This sum was equal to 27.4 per cent on the $30,000,000 common after deducting the 7 per cent dividend on an equal amount of preferred.

For one thing American Car & Foundry is forced by conditions in the raw materials market to operate its car building plants at about 50 per cent of normal production. It is not generally known, but early in June the Government asked the car building companies to supply figures showing the total number of cars on order and the condition of materials. The essential facts submitted to the Government showed orders on hand for approximately 100,000 freight cars. The production program of all the car building companies showed the need of 200,000 tons of steel and 40,000,000 feet of lumber monthly.

Since that date the requirements of the Government have been so keen and the lack of cars so persistent that the actual deliveries of steel and lumber to the car companies have been only approximately 50 per cent of the amounts needed. This has automatically served to hold down production by a corresponding percentage, however much the car companies might have liked to hasten contracts to completion.

American Car & Foundry, however, has again and again displayed its ability to make money on 50 per cent of capacity operation. It can curtail and still make profit far easier than many other lines of industrial business. From ordinary repair operations and sale of parts American Car normally earns enough to pay the 7 per cent preferred dividend. There is no reason why it should not do as well during the 1917-18 fiscal year.

More than that, the company is already using parts of several of its plants for outside operations. It is making field kitchens for the Government. It is also producing sheet metal products such as vats, tanks and big containers. In all of this business there is profit.

American Car is now producing shells for the United States Government. No details have been allowed to be reported, but the orders are very substantial and even if taken on a 10 per cent margin of profit they should result in substantial net earnings. The company is building between 1500 and 2000 cars for government service in France. On these, materials will be forced through in order to expedite delivery.

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WORK OF GERMAN COMMITTEE VIEWED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—Even before the outbreak of the Chancellor crisis and the consequent suspension of all subsidiary political action in Germany, it had become evident that the Constitution Committee of the Reichstag was destined to fulfill next to none of the high hopes formed of it. The mere fact of its formation during the previous Reichstag session had been hailed in democratic quarters as a most important step towards parliamentary government, and the series of resolutions it proceeded to adopt, despite strenuous opposition from the Right, tended to strengthen that view, but when the Reichstag reassembled again for the summer session the only tangible outcome of the committee's labors was found to be the submission of a motion for the redistribution of a certain number of Reichstag seats. There was no further reference to the committee's previous demands for ministers responsible to Parliament, and so on, and although, with the resumption of the parliamentary session, it proceeded to occupy itself with the discussion as to whether or not the Reichstag was competent to enforce democratic reform in the various federal states, the views of its members differed so widely that no decision had been reached when the outbreak of the political crisis led to the suspension of the committee's sittings, and the eventual adjournment of the House put an end to them altogether.

Whether or not the Constitution Committee will resume its deliberations in the autumn, and what it will discuss if it does, remains to be seen, but there seems no longer to be a prospect that it will prove the channel through which the democratization of Germany will come, although its discussions will doubtless be found eventually to mark one step along the road. As for the single resolution with which it came before the Reichstag—that for a redistribution of certain seats and the adoption of the rule of proportional representation in the new electoral districts created—it was approved by the majority of the House, and Dr. Helfferich promised, on behalf of the Government, that a bill should be introduced with a view to securing the alterations proposed before the holding of fresh elections. He carefully avoided any reference to the subject of proportional representation, however, and in any case the reform contemplated is very mild indeed in character. It will merely mean the creation of some 24 new seats with a view to affording some of the largest industrial districts better representation in the imperial Parliament, but the need for a much more far-reaching measure than this is illustrated by the fact that at present there are no less than 70 constituencies with a population of over 200,000, while there are 25 with more than 300,000 inhabitants, including 11 with a population of from 1,315,901 to 517,914. In the rural districts, on the other hand, there are 62 constituencies with a population of less than 100,000, and the inability of the present reform to establish an equal balance between agricultural and industrial representation is evident from the fact that there are in all 222 mainly agricultural constituencies with 5,250,000 electors, as compared with 91 industrial constituencies with almost 6,000,000 electors.

In these circumstances it is not surprising to find the Berliner Tageblatt exclaiming: So the entire activity of the Constitution Committee is to result in little more than a slightly increased representation for constituencies where the population has increased to a particularly great extent. . . . Naturally we do not doubt that any improvement in the present distribution of seats must be reckoned as something gained, but there can be no question of satisfaction with the work of the Constitution Committee and with the results achieved. Reviewing further the course of the committee's deliberations concerning the right of the Reichstag to insist on constitutional reform in the various federal states, the radical organ added: The outcome of the committee's deliberations is regrettable, because it shows that the Reichstag itself evinces but slight interest in constitutional reform. In these circumstances it is inconceivable that the Reichstag should have enough determination to enforce the parliamentary system throughout the Empire.

INTERESTS IN ALSACE-LORRAINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—An association under the name of Association for the Defense of French Interests in Alsace-Lorraine has been formed in Paris under the patronage of men eminent in the Legislature, and in industrial and commercial circles. French interests in Alsace-Lorraine are very large; even according to German administrative figures, French landed property alone amounts to 1,200,000,000 marks, and to this figure must be added those relating to the industrial establishments, etc. All these goods are now threatened by the liquidation measures which have been decreed by the German Government. The principal functions of the new association will be: (1) To give information to members as to the measures adopted by the German Government and to put experienced lawyers at their disposal. (2) To help them draw up the declarations demanded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. (3) To lay claims before the Government with a view to a decision being arrived at as to the best means of protecting French goods in Alsace-Lorraine (4) To continue the application in Alsace-Lorraine of French legislation relating to the reparation of war damages.

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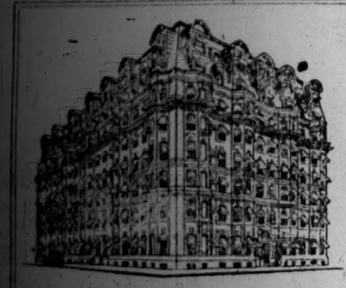

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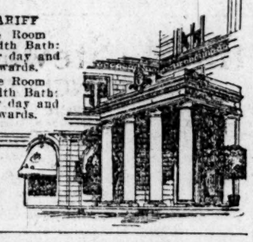

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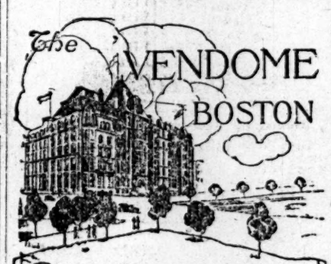

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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Prof. Edward Murray East, who is to be chairman of the Botanical Raw Products Commission of the United States Government during the war, is a biologist of note now connected with Harvard University. This post he has held since 1909. Previously he held important positions with the University of Illinois and Connecticut State agricultural experimental stations, his first work following completion of the graduate course of the University of Illinois being as assistant chemist in that institution. He is a frequent contributor to technical journals. It will be his work as chairman of the new commission to conserve the production in the United States of many valuable plants, considered necessary for social welfare, which hitherto have mainly been imported from Europe or Asia.

Colonel Sir Arthur Lee, K. C. B., M. P., Director-General of Food Production, entered the Royal Artillery in 1888 and retired in 1900. At the outbreak of war he rejoined the British Army as colonel on the staff, and served with the Expeditionary Force in France and Flanders. From 1915 till 1916 he was parliamentary Secretary of State to the Ministry of Munitions, and later on personal military secretary to Mr. Lloyd George, when Secretary of State for War. He entered the House of Commons as a member for South Fareham, in 1900, and has represented that constituency ever since. Sir Arthur Lee was some years ago professor of strategy and tactics at the Royal Military College, Kingston, in Canada. During the Spanish-American War he was attached to the United States of America headquarters, and later on became British military attache at Washington. He is a personal friend of Mr. Roosevelt.

The Hon. Arthur Meighen, who has just been formally installed as Secretary of State in the Canadian Dominion Cabinet, is now Solicitor-General, and will continue to perform the duties of that office until the reconstruction of the Cabinet is perfected along lines yet to be determined by the conferences of Liberal and Conservative leaders. A lawyer of eminence, though yet comparatively youthful, the new appointee has the confidence of Sir Robert Borden in an unusual degree, and he has been a member of the inner or war cabinet that has guided the policy of Ottawa.

Professor Roscoe Pound, of the Harvard Law School, is acting as senior counsel and pleader for the United States Department of Justice in the trial now on in Greensboro, N. C., to test the constitutionality of the Federal Child Labor Law. The issue has been raised by the contention of the manufacturers of that State that the statute violates the Constitution and invades states' rights. Professor Pound's action is similar to that recently taken by Professor Frankfurter of the same school, who argued before the United States Supreme Court the constitutionality of social legislation, originating in the western states, and affecting labor. The fact that professors of this conservative eastern school are thus engaged in extra professorial duties, and that, as law specialists, they are serving society in general, is both interesting and significant. It is quite natural in Professor Pound's case, inasmuch as, for some years past, he has been the exemplar par excellence, in his profession of jurist and reformer of law ideals and methods, of a theory of law interpretation and application far more social than was the case in the Nineteenth Century with its emphasis on individualism and its exaltation of the rights of property over persons. His range of knowledge of subjects other than legal is encyclopedic; he is an inspiring teacher of youth; and he looms up as one of the outstanding figures of the New England of today and of tomorrow. He is a native of Nebraska, a graduate of its State university and of the Harvard Law School, and was determined in his choice of a profession by the example of his father, who was a judge. Professor Pound's period of the practice of law was short, as he was soon set at work at teaching law to students in the University of Nebraska; then he went to Chicago and taught in the law schools of the University of Chicago and Northwestern University, Evanston; and in 1910 he was called to Harvard to be Story professor of law. Last year he was made dean of the Law School in Cambridge.

Philemon Tecumseh Sherman, former Insurance Commissioner of the State of New York, and prior to that Commissioner of Labor, is throwing himself whole-heartedly into influencing Congress to pass the insurance bill for the army which Secretary McAdoo, and Judge Julian Mack, of Chicago, and other experts have worked out. Mr. Sherman is a son of the famous general of the northern forces in the war between the states, William Tecumseh Sherman, whose "march to the sea" made him famous. He is a Yale University and Columbia Law School graduate, whose interest in social problems has led him to specialize as a lawyer in the mastery of some of the newer phases of government.

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BY OTHER EDITORS

United States Merchant Marine

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER—Three years ago a proposal to devote $50,000,000 of the nation's money to building merchant ships to be run for a time by a Government-owned operating corporation, and subsequently turned back into private operation, was disastrously defeated in Congress because of the feeling of American business interests that it represented a dangerous extension of public authority into the realm of private enterprise. Today the Shipping Board is about to ask Congress for $2,000,000,000 on Government account to complete the construction of ships with an aggregate tonnage of approximately 10,000,000 tons and practically everybody who opposed the smaller request is now clamorous in favor of the larger. The three years have opened our eyes to a more than twenty-fold increase in perception. Germany's submarines are going to thrust upon us, in a manner originally very much against our will, the leadership of the world's carrying trade. Is it too soon to think how this tremendous merchant fleet that is soon to ride the seas is to be managed when the present crisis shall have ended? Are we looking ahead no further than to the defeat of the imminent menace? If the present plans mature the return of peace will see the United States possessed of more than a fifth of all the ocean tonnage; and the major part of that great fleet will be under Government ownership and practically under Government operation. To be sure, its control will in a sense be internationalized, for it will be employed during, and for some time following the war, in accordance with the strategic needs and plans of our war partners. But this relationship must at some date in the future dissolve in favor of more strictly American interests. Are we thinking ahead to that time? If so, the details have not as yet come into public view. If after the military war there is to be a cut-throat economic war, our use of this powerful leverage would necessarily be different than if there were to be, in fact, some fair kind of league of democratic peoples emphasizing common service rather than selfish advantage.

Importance of the Peanut

BRIDGEPORT (Conn.) EVENING-POST—The peanut crop is coming to be of greater and greater importance in this country and it is already recognized as one of the big agricultural outputs of the South. This very fact shows that we are more and more understanding the use to which peanuts may be put. Some experiments have been made utilizing ground-up peanuts with white flour in the making of bread. We need not go so far as to use peanut bread in our effort to do the latest thing in the way of food conservation, but we may at the same time make use of peanuts in salad, cakes, cookies and meat loafs or their substitutes, and we may also use peanut oil. Peanut oil may really be used wherever olive oil is used. Even if at first you do not like the flavor as well as that of olive oil you may acquire a taste for it, secure in the belief that pure peanut oil is better than impure olive oil. But not one person in one hundred has a taste keen enough to detect a difference in these two oils. There is not the slightest suggestion of peanut flavor about the oil. It may be used for salad dressing. It may also be used for shortening in place of butter or lard.

Military Nicknames

TORONTO (Ont.) MAIL AND EMPIRE—Ever since the United States entered the war heroic but unavailing efforts have been made to invent a nickname for the American soldiers. It was observed the other day that the First British Expeditionary Force are proud to be known as the "Old Contemptibles" in allusion to the Kaiser's remark about General French's "contemptible little army." No nickname that comes to mind was carefully prepared in advance; the nickname is the happy result of some occurrence, it may be heroic, it may be ludicrous, of some sudden incident, and an equally swift flash of wit or imagination on the part of an observer.

SCHOOLS BAR GERMAN

TOLEDO, O.—By unanimous vote, the Board of Education has decided to drop German from the public school curriculum, says a dispatch to the Blade from Sandusky.

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Does Your Daughter Sew or Knit?

Needlecraft is no longer a lost art, as some of those who are fond of showing their feminine ancestors' handiwork have been prone to aver. On the other hand, it seems that sewing, like gardening and some other of the more simple and primitive things of life, which are beginning once again to have taken in them a proper amount of interest, by those whose chief work is along other lines, is coming into its own. The girl or woman of today no longer takes pride in dependence, but in her ability to do useful things.

All sorts and varieties of sewing, from the simplest forms of basting and darning, through patching, hemming, making buttonholes, embroidering in many stitches, smocking, fagoting, hemstitching, to crocheting and knitting, which are discussed and explained so carefully, with such full and complete directions that anyone could follow them, are described in a volume entitled "Needlecraft," written by Effie Archer Archer, for daughters of today. Much of her teaching and explanation is accompanied by excellent illustrations. Although it is written for little girls or, rather, for young girls, there is much in it to interest and instruct older ones, much decidedly useful information. For example, the pages devoted to making buttonholes, with their clear text and excellent illustrations.

Here is one chapter devoted to smocking. The honeycomb or diamond is called the simplest form and is described first. "The beauty of the work lies in its regularity," according to Miss Archer. "To keep it so, the dots must be spaced evenly. A good way is to have a marking card. Take a piece of heavy paper or thin cardboard, about 6 inches long by 1½ inches wide. With a ruler, draw a faint line ½ inch down parallel with the long edge of the card. Draw four other lines below this, at ¼-inch intervals. Be sure that the space between each two lines is ¼ inch, no more or no less. Along the top line, measure in ½ inch. From this point, make dots at ¼-inch intervals, all the way across. Each line is dotted in like manner, letting each dot come directly under the upper one in straight rows." These holes should be punched, the writer continues, with a card punch or a stiletto, then the cards may be laid upon the material and the pattern made. This is rather small-sized smocking, as she points out, but the smocker may choose any size that she wishes and follow the same method in making her pattern. This author, who is addressing herself directly to the daughters, rather than to their mothers, tries to impress her lessons upon the young student by, in many cases, directions for the making of clothes for dolls.

"Through each of the perforated holes, make a dot in lead pencil," the directions continue. "After every hole has been dotted, move the card so that there is only one-quarter of an inch space before commencing to dot again. In other words, place the card so the dots have the appearance of being one continuous design.

"Thread a No. 6 sewing needle, with a piece of red or blue cotton. Make a tiny knot at one end. Start from the topmost left-hand dot from the under side of the material. Draw the first and second dots together. Three stitches on the right side will suffice to hold them together. Between the second and third dots, let the thread span the material on the wrong side, without pulling it. The third and fourth dots are drawn together and then the thread spans the space between the fourth and fifth. Do you see how we are working? First a dot, then a space, until the entire line is finished.

"The second row is worked exactly the same, only, instead of starting on the first dot of the second row, start with the second. The third row corresponds with the first and now, at last, we have formed a diamond.

"If a little more color is wanted than just the dot alone, pass a thread along the edge of each diamond under the dots. A hint which may prove helpful to you, if the material has starch in it, is that it is easy to crease each line of dots before starting to smock. If the material is soft, the smocking should be stroked or gauged."

"There are certain terms used in knitting that are peculiar to the work. Until these terms are studied and practiced, the instructions are as bad as trying to read a foreign language that you know nothing about." So begins the chapter devoted to knitting.

"The first term we learn in knitting is 'to cast on stitches.' Select a pair of medium-sized wooden needles. Your worsted should be wound into a ball. 'Casting on' is the foundation for the work. Take a knitting needle in each hand between the thumb and first finger. Make a loop of the worsted over the left-hand needle, near the end. Put your right-hand needle through this loop under the left needle. Holding the needles in this position, throw the worsted around the point of the right-hand needle and draw the right-hand needle through the first loop. There is now a loop on each needle. Slip the last loop made over the left needle. * Both needles are in the one loop, the left on top of the right. Again throw the worsted over the point of the right-hand needle and draw the needle through with the loop on it. Slip this loop over the left-hand needle and repeat from * till the number of stitches desired are cast on.

"The * indicates from which point the directions are to be repeated.

"To knit, the right-hand needle is in the first loop from the point of the other needle. * Throw the worsted over point of the right-hand needle and draw it through the loop. Slip the first stitch off the left needle and insert the right needle into the next stitch and repeat from * till all the stitches have been transferred to the right-hand needle.

"Remember to hold the work in the left hand, when starting to knit each needle or row.

"To purl: The work is held in the left hand. The worsted is brought in front of the work. The right-hand needle is inserted through the stitch from right to left, in front of the left needle. Pass the point of the right needle over the worsted and draw the loop through. Slip off the stitch on the left needle, as in knitting. Repeat in this manner until all the stitches are transferred.

"Sometimes it is necessary to get rid of some of the stitches. In that case, the needle is slipped through two stitches instead of one, and the new stitch formed in the usual way. There are two abbreviations for purling two together. They are p. 2 tog. or p-n. The latter means purl narrow.

"When knitting, two stitches can also be taken together. The abbreviation for this is n. K. 3 tog. means knit 3 stitches (sts) together as one stitch.

"To slip a stitch means to take a stitch from the left-hand to the right-hand needle, without knitting it, and its abbreviation is sl.

"To bind or cast off means to slip the stitches from the needle, so that you have a chain edge. Slip the first stitch and knit the second. You now have two loops on the right-hand needle. * Put the point of the left needle (from left to right) through the first stitch on the other needle. Hold the worsted tight. Slip the right-hand needle through the loop, formed as described above, and then slip the loop from the left needle. There is only one loop on the right-hand needle. Knit the next stitch and repeat from *.

"Casting off must be done loosely or the work will have a puckered appearance.

"It may be that you desire to widen the row of stitches. Both widening and decreasing is done at the end of the needle or row. Knit as usual, till there remains but one loop on the left-hand needle. Insert the left-hand needle through the loop, at the base of the last stitch. Bring worsted around the point and make a stitch, as usual. The last stitch is knitted in the usual way.

"After you have practiced the stitches with wool, it is well to buy a ball of coarse knitting cotton and a pair of steel needles. The cotton makes excellent wash cloths. Cast on 50 stitches, then knit or purl the same amount of rows as stitches. To make a fancy cloth, knit three rows, then purl three rows until you have the 50 rows."

Frozen Pineapple

Make a sirup by boiling together 1 pound of white sugar and 2 cups of cold water for about 20 minutes. Grate 1 ripe, sweet pineapple, and add pulp and juice to the sirup. Or, if more convenient, a small can of grated pineapple may be used. Cook all together for 2 minutes more, then remove from the fire. When cool, add the juice of 2 lemons and also the whites of 2 eggs, beaten until very stiff. Fold in quickly, turn the mixture into the freezer and freeze until thick and mushy, but not hard.

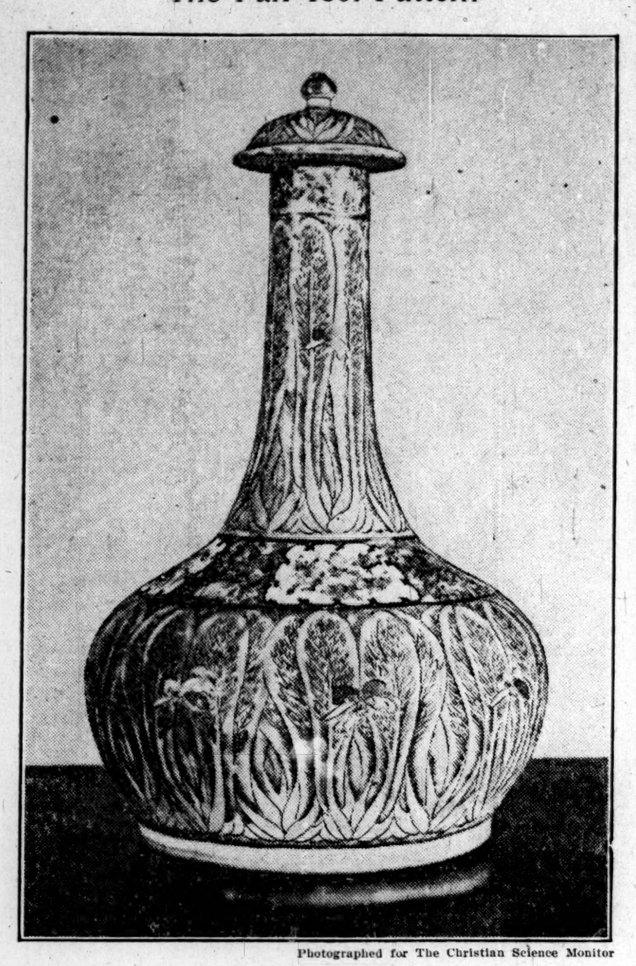
The Knitter's Cane

Have you seen the knitter's cane? Such a useful thing as it really is, for the woman who likes both walks and climbs and knitting. And it helps to change the ancient art of knitting, from a winter fireside and rocking chair diversion or a summer piazza industry, to an outdoor sport. Whoever would have expected that? It is true, however, and you may find the knitter's cane in the shops, or contrive one for yourself.

Suppose, in the first place, that you are spending some time in a delightful spot up in the mountains; suppose, secondly, that you are fond of walks and climbs; suppose, thirdly, that you find a cane or mountain stick a comfortable accessory when you go off for walks. To keep on supposing—although, perhaps, this should have been supposed first of all—you are fond of knitting. When you climb up to a cozy nook in the woods, with nice, gray, mossy rocks for a seat, a fragrant pine needle rug for your feet, enough trees to give just the right amount of shade, without shutting out the breeze, and seat yourself with a glorious view spread out before you, then is the time to take out your knitting and settle down to enjoy the morning or the afternoon, whichever it may be. Now, just here is where you are thankful for your knitting cane. This is nothing more nor less than an ordinary cane with a pretty handle, a strap like that of the newest style in umbrellas, so that you may carry it over your arm when you are not using it as an aid to climbing, and a pretty flowered cretonne knitting bag, large enough to accommodate your needles, attached. The bag has drawstrings, and so may be gathered up tightly at the top.

Every one knows how much more one enjoys walks and climbs when one is able to go off free-handed, with nothing to carry except the cane, which is considered a help and not a hindrance; so this cane for knitters is truly helpful. Moreover, if you do not knit, you may find it useful just the same, for carrying any other bit of fancy work or writing materials, a book or magazine.

The Pak-Tsoi Pattern



Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor

The pak-tsoi or white cabbage pattern on a Chinese jug

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—From the moment the visitor to the Celestial Empire has grown accustomed to the yellow skins and almond eyes, and has watched with sympathy the industrious life which proceeds tranquilly from morn till eve in every village in that mighty land, he begins to take a different view of Chinese folk. Every one is busy, even before the sun is up. The men and boys may be planting and hoeing ginger, cabbage, or some other garden crop; the women and girls are in the rice fields, intent on sowing, reaping or thrashing, according to the season. Hard at work they stay through the short hot day, while the elders mind the homes. It is only when the slow lines of smoke rise straight and blue from the hollow where the village lies, that the toilers in the fields shoulder their hoes and sling their heavy baskets on the bamboo carrying poles, to congregate round the steaming bowls of rice that form their evening meal. One sees that the Chinaman's fields are the center of his life, and it is not surprising that the commonest ornament on his cups, bowls, and jugs is the vegetable that stands first, after rice, in all his table fare. This is the white cabbage, or, as he calls it, "pak-tsoi"; and he fondly names it "shap fan ho" (ten times good). Though spoken of as a cabbage, its appearance, when growing, is more that of a lettuce with narrow upright leaves. It is cultivated in huge quantities all over the cooler parts of the empire, and is to the Chinese much what potatoes are in Western Europe. The southern provinces are supplied chiefly by the fleets of junks, which sail south from the northern ports soon after the rise of the northeast monsoon. The lower part of the plant is white, hence the common name. It is said that, in April in the north, the whole country seems tinged with the gold of its flowers and that the air is delicious with its fragrance.

The writer has a jug of the pak-tsoi pattern, in which the globe-like base and also the slender graceful neck are both adorned with a representation of cabbage plants, white at the root, but above of that lovely green which the Chinese alone seem to know how to make in glaze. A red and blue band with careful art supports the upper bed, while black and yellow butterflies hover at intervals over both rows of plants. There is in this jug the charming combination of gracefulness and simplicity, which characterizes Chinese art.

Imitation Silks and Their Value

Because of its strength, elasticity, softness of texture, and its capacity for wonderful delicacy of color and finish, silk has been popular all over the world. For this reason, and because silk is expensive, manufacturers have tried for years to get the same results in other fibers, by different finishing processes. Some of these experiments have been more or less successful, both as imitations and as substitutes.

The first to experiment successfully was John Mercer in 1844, an English chemist, in a cotton print plant. Like many another inventor, he never knew the value of his own invention. His process was expensive and impractical, although it was exhibited at a World's Fair in London, in 1857, producing considerable stir at the time among the manufacturers. Not until some time in the eighties did the chemicals used in its production lessen in cost, a new and more practical method of mercerizing being then discovered. In 1900 it began to be generally used, and since then mercerized cotton has been in constant demand as a fabric in a variety of different weaves. Today it is a lively competitor of silk, and a most valuable addition to textiles in its own right.

Of the process, one authority writes: "The process of mercerization is simple . . . It consists simply in soaking the cotton or other vegetable fiber in strong caustic soda or caustic potash solutions for a few minutes and then washing in pure water, to remove the caustic. The resulting change in the fiber, as to appearance and quality, is called mercerization." This change in chemical substance causes the cellulose fibers to absorb easily all kinds of dyes, which the other cellulose fibers would not do. The fibers contract, thus increasing the strength of the material.

It was really an accident that gave to the world its present glossy fabrics, known as mercerized goods. Some German chemists noticed that the mercerizing process shortened the fibers. To prevent this, they stretched the cloth while it was under the process. This produced the glossy surface, now so valuable in making any kind of silk imitations. American manufacturers, since 1900, have produced wonderful results in their mercerized goods, equaling the European products in quality.

Many fibers have been successfully mercerized. Jute, linen, ramie, and other fabrics have been much used, but cotton is the most popular. The uses of this material are many, coming under various names. It is used in combination with other materials; among which are silkoline, the popular tub silk, most of the lining silks, some of the taffetas, and much of the embroidery silk. The silk mixtures are made, in varying degrees, of this fiber; they are the mohairs, alpacas, the woolen and silk goods, both for men and women, the table linen, curtains, upholstery, and so forth. Its uses are almost legion. It is often used to give the creping effects in woolen fiber, and in seersuckers.

The most successful experiment in manufacturing artificial silk, was that of the Frenchman, Chardonnet. He used cotton waste, dissolving it in ether and alcohol. A Swiss, named Andemar, also made artificial silk from the pulp of the mulberry tree, dissolved in ether and alcohol. This was near the substance of the fiber made by the silk worms. All the processes have been improved upon, and experiments are constantly being tried to get the same fiber of the silk worm, but the Chardonnet process is the most successful thus far.

These imitations are brighter in luster and stiffer in texture than the natural silks. It is, however, difficult for an amateur to detect the difference between real and artificial silk. The pyroxylin, collodion, vicose silks are artificial. The artificial silks will not bear wetting, weakening in strength, so that, while a very beautiful luster and fine texture is obtained, and the colors are as good, almost, as in the real silks, they must be used for things which are not likely to come in contact with water. Neither should this imitation silk be put under high temperature.

Some authorities estimate that nearly 95 per cent of all the trimmings for hats and dresses, ribbons, tapestries, curtains and the warp, at least, of much of the dress goods, is of artificial silk fiber. There is no objection to all this, provided the law is obeyed which requires merchants to mark their goods properly. Many of the clerks, however, are uninformed, and purchasers are constantly getting material for real silk which is in reality only imitation. A little study in the textile books will give any housewife the required knowledge on this matter. She can soon learn to tell, by the touch, the artificial article.

There is one other matter regarding silks which should be more common knowledge; it is the matter of weighting silks. Raw silk is sold by the pound to the manufacturers and there has arisen a pernicious custom of weighting silks. All silks have to have some weighting, but over-weighted silk soon rots. "That is why," one well informed teacher of textiles declared to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "we get so many seemingly great sales in bargain silks. The merchants know that weighted silks will rot on the shelves and must be gotten rid of." The Chinese have been great trespassers. By adding certain kinds of chemicals, silks can be increased in weight, often as much as three or four pounds. Black silks and dark dyes stand more weighting.

There are certain tests which are helpful, one of which is the burning test. Pure silk, with not too much weighting, stops burning when the match is removed. Almost no ash is formed, and there is a bulb at the end. The odor of good silk burning is like that of burnt feathers. A sample, thus tested, will give the required knowledge, often saving the consumer a loss of time and money.

Some Experiments in Lamp Shades

"Do you like to try experiments in your house?" asked the woman who has a new little cottage by the sea.

"Indeed I do," was the reply. "In fact, I am today in search of materials for an experiment in lighting effects."

"Oh, do tell me about it," urged the first speaker. "I am much interested in that, for I have not yet worked out an altogether satisfactory solution of my own lighting problems."

"If you will come with me, I will show you what I am going to try," invited her friend The two made their way to a store where attractive Japanese and Chinese things were to be had in great variety, and, to the surprise of the first woman, soon found themselves in the parasol department. Her companion asked for small parasols and was soon absorbed in studying the patterns and color schemes of the various ones shown her. Finally, she selected a number and ordered them sent to her home. Then she began her explanation.

"Did you ever try Japanese parasols for indirect lighting?" she inquired. "I have been trying one, really almost by chance, and the result was pleasing. The electric light in the corner of our porch, that we use for a dining room, gave such a disagreeable glare that one day I just picked up a Japanese parasol, belonging to one of the children—she had broken the handle of it—opened it and tied it to the cord, so that it spread out, inverted, just below the bulb. When the family gathered about the supper table, they all exclaimed with delight at the new arrangement. And it really was an improvement. The paper of the parasol was quite transparent and the light shone through beautifully.

"Our lighting arrangements are primitive in the cottage. Although we have electric lights there, which we find a great improvement on the lamps and candles which we used to have in the old house, we have no regular fixtures,—just the bulbs on cords. These are convenient, of course, because we can move them about so easily, but we have not yet been able to find any satisfactory shades for them.

"These parasols will be just the thing for some of the living-room lights, I think. I shall cut the handles off short and fasten them to the cords, open, so that they will hang up high, near the ceiling. With good strong bulbs, they will give plenty of light and a pretty, soft light, too. Of course, for reading and sewing we have a few lamps which may be adjusted to suit the users."

"That is very interesting," remarked her friend. "I think that I shall have to copy that idea. I have been trying something a little along that same line, but I had never thought of anything so decorative as Japanese paper parasols. I took an ordinary lamp shade frame and covered it with a piece of Korean linen—that has a coarse weave, you know—and lined it with a piece of thin yellow silk. I pasted a piece of paper across the opening at the top, cut a small hole in it for the chain to hang through, then inverted this and fastened it over one of my lights. It makes a pretty shade, gives a soft, mellow light, and is simple and effective. Still, it means more work to prepare than yours and is not nearly so colorful and gay."

Metal Cloth for Collars and Cuffs

"It is a new collar and cuff set for my dark blue taffeta dress," answered the Girl Who Sews, in reply to a question concerning the contents of her always interesting sewing bag. "Did you ever make any such things of metal cloth?" she continued, asking a question in her turn. "I have never done it before, but I do not see why it is not a good idea.

"I found this old remnant of metal cloth in a bargain box, in a department store the other day, and thought it so pretty that I bought it. I needed some new white collar and cuff sets; one can never have too many of those, it seems to me, and, as it looked pretty on a piece of black satin against which I held it, I bought it. I thought it ought to look equally well against my blue silk. I like the silvery sheen of it and I am inclined to think that it will not wrinkle easily; it is a bit wiry as you see.

"I shall make perfectly plain collars and cuffs of it, hemming them by hand with white silk. When it gets soiled? I think that it will keep fresh for some time but, when it needs to be cleaned, I shall try gasoline upon it. That ought to work well. It is pretty material for a change, is it not?"

Good Main Dishes for the Two-Course Meal

Stuffed Steak—A flank steak is needed for this dish. When you buy it, have the butcher cut a pocket in it for the stuffing. Make a dressing of dried bread crumbs, moistened with hot water, and a small piece of butter, melted, and season well with salt, pepper and poultry dressing or sage, according to taste. Fill the pocket in the steak with this, and, if desired, spread some of it over the entire surface of the steak; then roll it all up and tie around securely with string. Bake in a moderate oven, until well done and tender. It cooks very well in a covered earthenware casserole that may be used upon the table, or it may be cooked in the fireless cooker. Serve hot with a thickened gravy.

A Delicious Luncheon or Dinner Dish—This is an excellent main dish for the simple or one story meal, to be followed by a simple salad or dessert. Mix together 2 cups of finely chopped cold roast beef, or any cold cooked meat, with 1 cup of cold, boiled, white potatoes, also chopped fine, 1 tablespoon of chopped parsley, and season to taste with salt, pepper and onion juice. Add enough thick tomato sauce or stewed tomatoes to moisten well. Grease some custard cups or muffin rings and cook the mixture in it, setting the cups in a pan of boiling water in the oven. Cut good sized ripe tomatoes in halves, broil them, and, when the meat mixture is firm, turn out one of the little meat molds on each half tomato. Garnish with parsley.

Jellied Chicken Loaf—Boil a chicken—or fowl—until it is so tender that the meat separates from the bones. (A fireless cooker is excellent for this, particularly if the fowl is not a young one, as the long slow cooking is just what it needs.) Be careful not to use too much water. Just enough to cover the fowl is usually a good proportion. When done, remove the skin, bones and gristle, leaving the chicken meat in good-sized pieces. Dip a mold or loaf pan in cold water and place the meat in it. From the liquid in which it has been cooked, skim off the fat, then add to it enough salt and pepper to season well, a small piece of butter, if wished, and ½ ounce of gelatin. As soon as the gelatin is dissolved, heat the liquid very hot, strain, and pour it over the chicken. Let stand until cold, then set in the refrigerator to chill. Serve, cut in rather thin slices, with water cress for garnishing.

Boiled Halibut with Egg Sauce—To a 2-pound piece of fresh halibut, add 1 onion sliced, also ½ a carrot, also sliced, salt, pepper, and a little kitchen bouquet. Add also 2 tablespoons of vinegar. Cover the halibut—and seasoning—with fresh water and set it over the fire, where it will cook slowly. When it has reached the boiling point, let it boil for 5 minutes. Drain the fish and serve with a white sauce, in which hard-boiled eggs have been chopped. Garnish with parsley.

Stewed Apples with Cloves—Peel and core the apples and place in a flat baking pan. Stick 4 or 5 cloves into each. Make a sirup of 4 cups of water and 1 pound of white sugar, adding a little lemon peel to it. When it is hot, pour over the apples, cover the pan and let them boil until almost tender. Remove the cover then and finish cooking, exposed to the air, which clears them. Serve cold with the sirup.

Jellied Meat Loaf (an English recipe)—Remove skin, gristle and bones from any cold, well cooked, tender meat, either beef, mutton, ham, tongue, or a combination of two kinds, and weigh out 1 pound of clear meat. Cut this into small pieces. You will require also 2 teaspoons of finely minced parsley and 2 hard-boiled eggs, cut into rather thin slices. Wet a plain mold in cold water, sprinkle a little of the parsley over the bottom and arrange a few of the egg slices upon it. Then add a layer of the meat, seasoned with salt and pepper; add more parsley and egg, then another layer of meat, and continue until all is used. Sprinkle it in lightly; do not pack it down. In the meantime, dissolve 1 ounce of gelatin in 2 cups of light stock, strain and pour it over the meat. Let it stand until cold and firm; then turn out on a platter, garnish with sprigs of parsley and serve, cutting it in thin slices.

Chicken and Spaghetti Pie (another English recipe)—Chop 6 ounces of cooked chicken with no skin, gristle or bones attached, and 2 or 3 ounces of boiled ham, also without bones or gristle, and put it in a bowl with a sauce made as follows: Make a roux of 1 tablespoon of butter and 2 rounded tablespoons of flour, season with pepper and salt and cook until smooth, with 1 cup of chicken stock, or milk. Mix the chicken and ham with this and stir in also 1 teaspoon of finely minced parsley, the grated rind of ½ a small lemon and a pinch of nutmeg. In the meantime, have the spaghetti on cooking, about ¼ pound in boiling salted water. When tender, drain and cut in small pieces. Grease a deep pie dish, put a layer of the chicken and sauce in the bottom of it, then a layer of the spaghetti and continue until the dish is filled. Cover the top with bread crumbs and dot over with small pieces of butter. Bake in a moderate oven for 20 minutes or half an hour, browning the crumbs on top well. It is best to cook this in a dish which can be set upon the table.

Croquettes of Ham—Mix together 1½ cups of finely minced, cold boiled ham, 2 hard-boiled eggs chopped fine, 1 cup of warm mashed potatoes, 1-3 cup of dried bread crumbs, 1 tablespoon of butter, melted with the potatoes, and a dash of cayenne pepper. When all the ingredients are well blended, roll into small balls or cylinders and fry in deep fat.

Cooking Oatmeal in the Country

"I call this the three-bucket way of cooking oatmeal," explained the woman in the country to the city visitor, as she was preparing breakfast oatmeal the night before.

"Oatmeal, you know, requires long, slow cooking to be good. So I start it at night on the stove, in this one-pound can. When it gets to boiling well, I cover it up tightly and set it int oa five-pound can, and fill this second one with boiling water up to within an inch of the top of the pound can. Then I cover this five-pound can as tightly as possible, and set it into a ten-pound bucket, cover that, too, and let it stand all night. By morning, it is perfectly done and you will find that it is delicious. And it is such a simple process; you can cook it in this way easily, even when you are camping out in the most primitive style."

Sport Hats for the Fall

"Do please tell me what you think of my new sport hat," said the girl in the blue smock to the one in pink, as she opened the hatbox that had just been delivered, and began to take out the tissue paper. "Here it is," she continued, drawing out a dainty creation of gray with an odd blue ornament on the front.

"What a beauty!" cried her friend, "but whatever is it made of? I never saw a hat anything like that before?"

"No, I do not believe you ever did; it is something new this season, they say. It is made of chenille. Look closely and you will recognize it. Isn't it a beautiful shade of gray? A sort of slate gray, I should say it is, and this shade of blue is perfect with it, I think. I expect to wear it with a sport suit of a rather rough, gray material, somewhat like homespun.

"Do you notice how light it is in weight? That is another thing that pleases me. I do not enjoy heavy hats. Where I bought this, I saw a number of others of various shapes and sizes and color combinations. I like this simple style, this mushroom shape, with just the small ornament at one side of the front. That, too, is made of the chenille, as you see, twisted and knotted into a sort of conventional rose.

"One other hat that I liked was a sailor shape, in a bright dark green chenille. The trimming consisted merely of a twisted cord of the same material, the same color, too, tied around the crown and ending in a bow or loops, with slender tasseled ends at one side. Another, of brighter green, more of an emerald hue, had a pair of roses in deep rose pink chenille with green leaves and stems on the front of the crown. Still a third green hat was a small, narrow-brimmed, high-crowned affair of a soft, rich, dark green. The trimming of that one consisted of rather conventional flowers—though they really looked more like plums—of soft purples and mottled gray.

"A brown one, with a dainty little ornament in soft corn yellow, would be lovely for you, a rich, deep, chocolate brown, don't you think so? And, for those who wear purple,—just think of the lovely things for them: chenille comes in exquisite shades of purple and mauve. I am quite delighted at those new sport hats; they are so much prettier than felt; in fact, they are the prettiest things of the sort that I have seen for some time."

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New Views of Life

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVERY one understands that Jesus the Christ taught humanity the way of Life; showing, moreover, that the way of Life is a way of light and joy. What every one does not so well understand is that the living way of harmony cannot be found and traversed except as each individual denies and overcomes the beliefs of the flesh at every point, as Jesus the Christ himself denied and overcame. It is true that the great Master sanctified himself, as he said, that others also "might be sanctified through the truth." But it is equally true that this spiritual purification cannot be performed vicariously for any human being. Each one must accept his personal responsibility for demonstrating, through his own spiritual understanding, the truth which Christ Jesus revealed. No man can cling to the old view of life, substance, and intelligence as material, and bring out the harmony that appears in the view of existence as apart from matter. Truth cannot be drawn into false beliefs. "Neither do men," as Jesus himself said, "put new wine into old bottles."

Mortals are frequently deterred from making any vigorous effort to comprehend and yield to the real meaning of the mission of the Christ because of an instinctive fear that they would thereby lose something which is dear to the flesh. They cling to earth a little longer and suffer the pangs of self-exclusion from heaven. Eventually, however, each mortal must learn the unreality and futility of all things mortal. This is the only lesson of any value contained in the disappointments of the flesh; and this awakening is the beginning of the emergence from the false sense of material existence. Many a mortal has gained his first view, the new and true view, of spiritual existence, as he has looked out yearningly through the portal of suffering. "Earth", writes Mrs. Eddy on page 548 of Science and Health, "has little light or joy for mortals before Life is spiritually learned. Every agony of mortal error helps error to destroy error, and so aids the apprehension of immortal Truth. This is the new birth going on hourly, by which men may entertain angels, the true ideas of God, the spiritual sense of being."

To say that a man has gained, through Christian Science, new views of Life, is simply to say that his consciousness has reached the point of discovery of the truth which has always existed; the truth which has its correlative in the disclosure of the falsity and unreality of the common view of existence as material. It is one step in the right direction to have perceived that the eternal verities are everpresent, and yet, are apart from matter. It is quite another thing daily to demonstrate the present actuality of these new and true views of Life and Mind. We look, said Peter, "for new heavens and a new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness." This new sense of existence may be entered upon just so fast as each individual demonstrates the reign of righteousness, or the kingdom of heaven, in the face of the world's unrighteousness. The beliefs of the flesh have to be made to yield, step by step, to the truth of man in the image of God.

It is obvious that there must first be the vision to speed the human footsteps in the right direction. "Where there is no vision, the people perish." Every human discord, every moment of sorrow, every mortal anguish, is but the effect of a false view of life and intelligence as apart from God. These are purely mental conditions, and they can be and must be destroyed through spiritual understanding. All material phenomena are of this unreal nature, and these false images dissolve as the new vision of Life as Spirit is gained and adhered to. The human mind needs only to be willing to turn about from its false views of existence. Spiritual actuality does not appear through the lens of material sense. "Divine Science", Mrs. Eddy says on page 281 of Science and Health, "does not put new wine into old bottles, Soul into matter, nor the infinite into the finite. Our false views of matter perish as we grasp the facts of Spirit. The old belief must be cast out or the new idea will be spilled, and the inspiration, which is to change our standpoint, will be lost." When the old beliefs are not cast out the human being prolongs his struggle in the flesh. He persists in trying to bring the new inspiration into the old modes of material sense. The attempt is made simply because, as Paul said, he has perceived the truth "through a glass, darkly." Step by step, however, as mounting spiritual sense gains nearer and clearer views of the Christ, or Truth, the human mind itself gives place, and consciousness, "beholding as in a glass the glory of the Lord," to use Paul's further phrase, is "changed into the same image from glory to glory even as by the Spirit of the Lord."

It was because of his spiritual views of Life and Love, that Jesus the Christ spoke to those who would listen of the peace and joy which should come to all who would struggle to put off the beliefs of materiality. "Not as the world giveth," he assured them, could they expect spiritual peace to be given, but only as the world was overcome by ascendant perception and demonstration of Divine Principle. Jesus the Christ knew that the struggle necessary, to human sense, to overcome the flesh, was not, as Paul afterward also learned, "worthy to be compared with the glory" of the abiding consciousness of Spirit's supremacy. He knew, and he was willing to face and overcome suffering to make it plain to others, that the sense of material living is false in every particular; and that, being false, it could be destroyed at every point, through the true view of Life as divine Principle. This is why the suffering of the flesh is better for a man than the pleasures of sense, in so far as it is more likely to rouse him from his false views of life in matter, and awaken in him a determination to find and to follow in the way of the Christ. "Spiritual development", Mrs. Eddy has said on page 66 of Science and Health, "germinates not from seed sown in the soil of material hopes, but when these decay, Love propagates anew the higher joys of Spirit, which have no taint of earth. Each successive stage of experience unfolds new views of divine goodness and love."

Along an Old Lane

"It is there that the undisturbed greenery of nature most flourishes, especially during the tropical heat of summer. Most of the grass in the lane, between paths, is cropped short, to be sure, by the leisurely cows, as they loiter to and fro, but there are always nooks and corners, bordering pools and swampy spots and tangles, where Dame Nature riots to her heart's content. It is in the old lane that the dandelions will scatter their gold earliest and latest in the season, shining like golden eagles flung by some spendthrift hand," writes James Buckham, in "Afield with the Seasons."

"And the grass itself, lovingly cropped and nourished by the ancient proprietors of the lane—it is like the emerald velvet of old lawns, thick and smooth and lush with centuries of care. How Mr. Cityman would prize himself on a house lawn as ripe with age, as velvety and rich, as that produced by his cows in their domain between barnyard and pasture! But a beautiful lawn, like a beautiful character, is not made in a year. It is the product of long and patient culture.

"The old lane is a perfect highway of old-fashioned flowers. In the corners of the fences smile the summer primroses, the sweet clover and elderberry blossoms, the gentian, the milkweed, and the tansy. Beggar-ladies sweep merrily along in their bohemian finery. Sweet caraway nods her regal head, like some powdered beauty of the old time. The lilacs scatter their purple vestments and the wild grapes spend their witching fragrance on the air. Here and there are clumps of goldenrod, in whose emerald plumes the tinge of barbaric gold is just beginning to show. In the blue-flag-bordered swamp the yellow water-lilies dot the central pool, and along the edges hide the loose-strife, the grass-pinks, and the adder's tongue. Where else will you find so many of the good old-fashioned plants and flowers as along an old cow-lane, unvexed by scythe or plow, by pick or spade, for more than a hundred years?

"And the birds—how they rejoice in this abandoned byway—humanly abandoned, I mean, for what a community of spirit there is between birds and cows! Where cows congregate, a peaceful, browsing audience, birds most delight to sing. The bobolink sails across and across the old lane, tremulous with his bubbling song, incoherent with music and happiness, his message always outrunning his utterance. . . . Here in the bordering bushes mews the cat-bird, that shy ventriloquist, and sometimes passionately poetic singer. The cuckoo is patiently and persistently prophesying rain to the herd, from the thick-leaved iron-wood at the end of the lane. What a consistent prophet he is! sticking to his message till it comes true—wherein is a hint for human seers. Is not the foreseen bound to come to pass, if one foretell it long enough? . . . In the swamp-bordering alders the red-winged blackbird calls conkaree! conkaree! as he sways and flashes in the blazing sun. The song-sparrow sits on a post of the rail fence and pours out his liquid, tinkling, ethereal song. The goldfinch billows away with that softly sad, reiterated melody that hints of fall; and the robin—his domestic duties lightened for a time—sits in the fence-sweeping elm and warbles contentedly all the afternoon."

"Why have the cows made so many paths in this their Broadway? Why do they always keep to the winding, crooked paths, rough, uneven, rain-muddled, when the walking and the browsing too, are so much better between them? Habit, we answer—in the slavery of which cows are not so very different from men. Do we not all do the same things, in the same way, over and over again, regardless of reason or enlightenment? Are we not still slavishly treading many an old path, in spite of new lights on new paths? It occurs to the rambler that it ill becomes him to smile at the crazy cow-paths in this old lane."

A Happy Man or Woman

A happy man or woman is a better thing to find than a five-pound note. He or she is a radiating focus of good will; and their entrance into a room is as though another candle had been lighted. We need not care whether they could prove the forty-seventh proposition; they do a better thing than that, they practically demonstrate the great theory of the livableness of life.—R. L. Stevenson.

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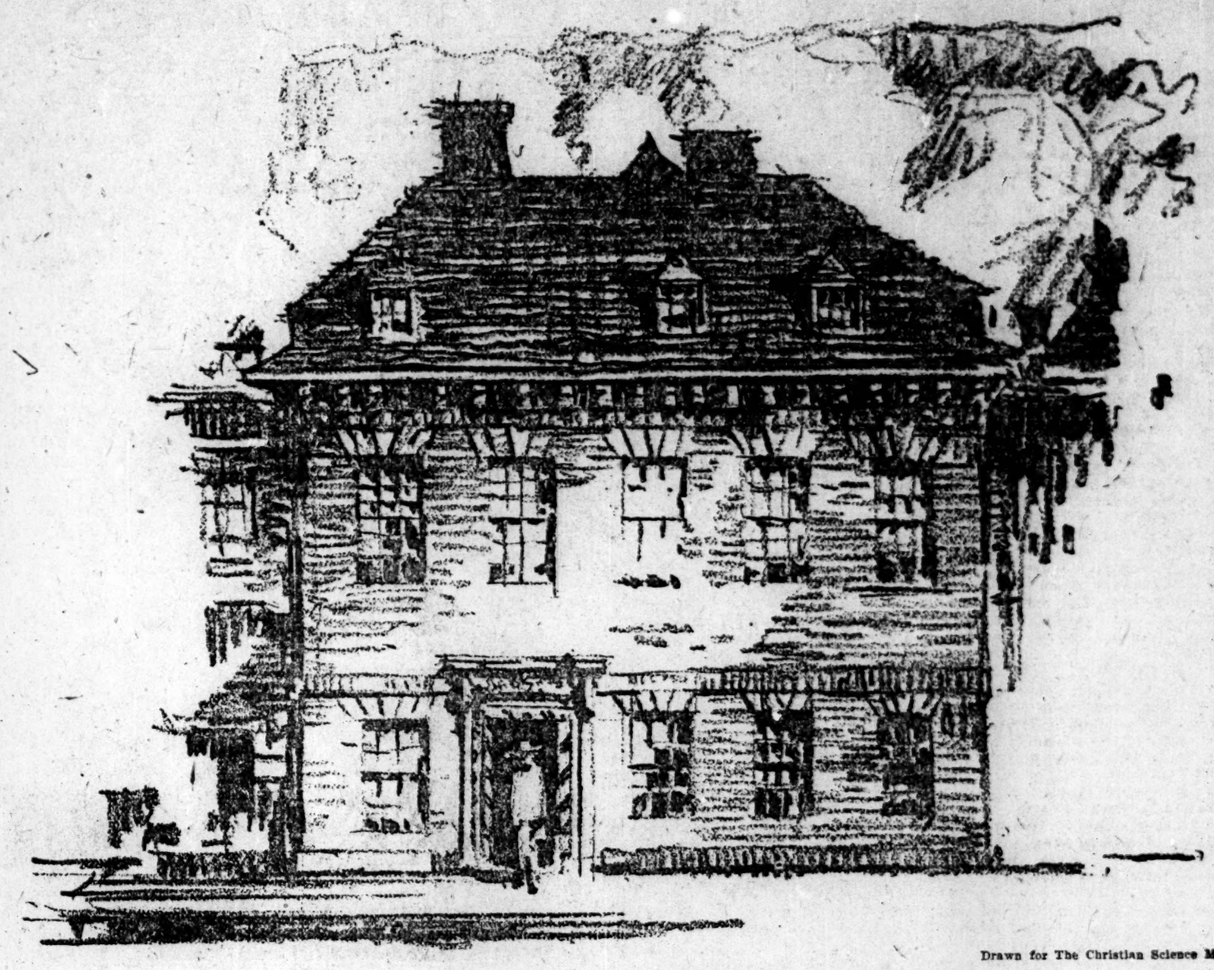

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

King James II Mint House, 27 Capel Street, Dublin

When King James II abdicated the English throne he went to France. In the following year, 1688, he sailed for Ireland and landed at Kinsale on March 12, making his entry into Dublin on March 24. As he was short of money he proceeded to raise some by the simple method of issuing a royal proclamation by which the value of English and foreign gold and silver coins was enhanced, the former twenty per cent, and the latter eight and a half per cent. This was on the day following his arrival in Dublin. In the May following he raised the value of the French three-and-a-half sous piece, of which the original value was a penny and three-fifths, to be current at threepence halfpenny.

Apparently these methods failed to provide sufficient supplies, as a year later, in June, 1689, James issued tokens of sixpence, made in brass and bearing the date and value. He then for his own purposes set aside the patent which he had himself granted to Sir John Knox in 1685, and seized his coining apparatus, establishing two mints, one in Limerick, and one at Capel Street, Dublin. At the Dublin house two presses were at work, named "The James" and "The Duchess." A staff was appointed consisting of six commissioners, two secretaries, four comptrollers, two wardens, one treasurer, four tellers, four feeders, eight laborers, two porters, one messenger, two doorkeepers and a storekeeper. The presses were kept working continuously with two shifts. Apparently the supply of metal soon failed, as in the following month we find the mint officials very busy buying metal, and the inducement offered to the people to exchange their gold and silver for tokens of brass, this latter—gun-money as it came to be known—being allowed for at twenty shillings and sixpence for every twenty shillings tendered. Later the shillings and half-crowns became smaller in size, till in 1690 the old half-crowns were recalled, and reissued as crowns "sur frappé," the new design being stamped on the old coins. The material from which these gun-money coins were struck was largely composed of old church bells, kitchen utensils and old cannon, whence the term "gun-money." The principal losers by this nominal coinage were the King's followers, as under the acts of William and Mary, reducing the value, the crown and half-crown sank to the value of one penny each, whilst the small shilling and sixpence were estimated at one farthing. The quantity of gun-metal pieces struck was of a weight of two hundred and sixteen thousand nine hundred and ninety-three pounds, of a nominal value of nine hundred and seven thousand four hundred and twenty pounds.

The list of coins then in use in Ireland makes one wonder how computation was carried on. It includes twelve varieties of gold coins, English, French and Spanish, and no less than twenty-two silver pieces, including English, French, Portuguese, Mexican and Peruvian coins. In 1893 an earthenware vessel containing six hundred and fifty separate pieces of James II gun-money was unearthed on the property of Mr. James Sheill, R. N., of Kingston, Dundrum, County Dublin. The find included half-crowns, shillings and sixpences. A vague tradition states that after the Battle of the Boyne some of King James' troopers buried their money in the Dublin mountains, but the discoveries have been very rare.

Liberty and the Hebrew Nation

"Liberty, next to religion, has been the motive of good deeds and the common pretext of crime, from the sowing of the seed at Athens, two thousand four hundred and sixty years ago," said Lord Acton in 1877, "until the ripened harvest was gathered by men of our race. It is the delicate fruit of a mature civilization; and scarcely a century has passed since nations, that knew the meaning of the term, resolved to be free. In every age its progress has been beset by its natural enemies, by ignorance and superstition, by lust of conquest and by love of ease, by the strong man's craving for power, and the poor man's craving for food."

"By liberty," he continues, "I mean the assurance that every man shall be protected in doing what he believes his duty against the influence of authority and majorities, custom and opinions. The State is competent to assign duties and draw the line between good and evil only in its immediate sphere. Beyond the limits of things necessary for its well-being, it can only give indirect help to fight the battle of life by promoting the influences which prevail against temptation—religion, education and the distribution of wealth. In ancient times the State absorbed authorities not its own, and intruded on the domain of personal freedom. In the Middle Ages it possessed too little authority, and suffered others to intrude. Modern states fall habitually into both excesses.

"The most certain test by which we judge whether a country is really free is the amount of security enjoyed by minorities. Liberty, by this definition, is the essential condition and guardian of religion; and it is in the history of the Chosen People, accordingly, that the first illustrations of my subject are obtained. The Government of the Israelites was a federation, held together by no political authority, but by the unity of race and faith, and founded, not on physical force, but on a voluntary covenant. The principle of self-government was carried out not only in each tribe, but in every group of at least one hundred and twenty families; and there was neither privilege of rank nor inequality before the law. Monarchy was so alien to the primitive spirit of the community that it was resisted by Samuel in that momentous protestation and warning which all the kingdoms of Asia and many of the kingdoms of Europe have unceasingly confirmed. The throne was erected on a compact; and the king was deprived of the right of legislation among a people that recognized no lawgiver but God, whose highest aim in politics was to restore the original purity of the constitution, and to make its government conform to the ideal type that was hallowed by the sanctions of heaven.

"The inspired men who rose in unfailing succession to prophesy against the usurper and the tyrant, constantly proclaimed that the laws, which were divine, were paramount over sinful rulers, and appealed from the established authorities, from the King, the priests, and the princes of the people, to the healing forces that slept in the uncorrupted consciences of the masses. Thus the example of the Hebrew nation laid down the parallel lines on which all freedom has been won—the doctrine of national tradition and the doctrine of the higher law; the principle that a constitution grows from a root, by process of development, and not of essential change; and the principle that all political authorities must be tested and reformed according to a code which was not made by man."

Creole Hospitality

"It is not easy to describe the charm of a Creole interior, whether in the city or the country," wrote Lafcadio Hearn in "Martinique Sketches." "The cool shadowy court, with its wonderful plants and fountain of sparkling mountain water, of the lawn with its ancestral trees—the delicious welcome of the host, whose fraternal easy manner immediately makes you feel at home—the coming of the children to greet you, each holding up a velvety brown cheek to be kissed, after the old-time custom—the romance of the unconventional chat over a cool drink under the palms and the ceibas—the visible earnestness of all to please the guest, to inwrap him in a very atmosphere of quiet happiness—combine to make a memory which you will never forget. And maybe you enjoy all this upon some exquisite site, some volcanic summit, overlooking slopes of a hundred greens—mountains far winding in blue and pearly shadowing—rivers singing seaward behind curtains of arborescent reeds and bamboos—and, perhaps, Pelée, in the horizon, dreaming violet dreams in her foulard of vapors—and, encircling all, the still sweep of the ocean's azure bending to the verge of day.

"My host showed or explained to me all that he thought might interest a stranger. He had brought to me a nest of the carouge, a bird which suspends its home, hammock-fashion, under the leaves of the banana tree; . . . and a field lizard (zanoli tè in Creole), not green like the lizards which haunt the roofs of St. Pierre, but of a beautiful brown bronze with shifting tints; . . . and the matoutou-falaise, or spider of the cliffs, of two varieties, red or almost black when adult, and bluish silvery tint when young,—less in size than the tarantula, but equally hairy, . . . and the crabe-c'est-ma-faute (the 'through-my-fault crab') having one very small and one very large claw, which latter it carries folded up against its body."

"Indeed I cannot recollect one-half of the queer birds queer insects, queer reptiles and queer plants to which my attention was called. But speaking of plants, I was impressed by the profusion of the zhèbe-moin-misé—a little sensitive plant I had rarely observed on the west coast. On the hillsides of Grande Anse it prevails to such an extent as to give certain slopes its own peculiar greenish-brown color. It has many branching leaves, only an inch and a half to two inches long, but which recall the form of certain common ferns; these almost lie flat upon the ground. They fold together upward from the central stem at the least touch, and the plant thus makes itself almost imperceptible. . . . It is called zhèbe-moin-misé or 'plant-did-I-amuse-myself,' because it is supposed to tell naughty little children who play truant, or who delay much longer than is necessary in delivering a message, whether they deserve a whipping or not. The child touches the plant and asks 'Ess moin amisé moin?' (Did I amuse myself?) and if the plant instantly shuts its leaves up, that means, 'Yes, you did.' Of course, the leaves invariably close; but I suspect they invariably tell the truth, for all colored children, in Grande Anse at least, are much more inclined to play than to work."

The Painted Cup

The fresh savannas of the Sangamon
Here rise in gentle swells, and the long grass
Is mixed with rustling hazels. Scarlet tufts
Are glowing in the green, like flakes of fire;
The wanderers of the prairie know them well,
And call that brilliant flower the painted cup.

Now, if thou art a poet, tell me not
That these bright chalices were tinted thus
To hold the dew for fairies, when they meet
On moonlight evenings in the hazel bowers
And dance till they are thirsty. Call not up,
Amid this fresh and virgin solitude,
The faded fancies of an elder world;
But leave these scarlet cups to spotted moths
Of June, and glistening flies and humming-birds
To drink from, when on all these boundless lawns
The morning sun looks hot. Or let the wind
O'erturn in sport their ruddy brims, and pour
A sudden shower upon the strawberry plant,
To swell the reddening fruit, that even now
Breathes a slight fragrance from the sunny slope.

But thou art of a gayer fancy. Well—
Let then the gentle Manitou of flowers,
Lingering amid the bloomy waste he loves,
Though all his swarthy worshipers are gone;
Slender and small, his rounded cheek all brown
And ruddy with the sunshine; let him come
On summer mornings, when the blossoms wake,
And part with little hands the spiky grass,
And, touching, with his cherry lips, the edge
Of these bright beakers, drain the gathered dew. —Bryant.

If Here to Walk

If here to walk you take delight,
Why come, and welcome when you will:
If I bid you sup here this night,
Bid me another time, and still
Think some and some is honest play,
For so my wife taught me to say.

Thus if you sup or dine with me,
If you walk here, or sit at ease,
If you desire the thing you see,
And have the same your mind to please,
Think some and some is honest play,
And so my wife taught me to say.

—George Gascoigne.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1917

EDITORIALS

Moses or M. D.

THE gentleman who, in the columns of a London newspaper, used the simile of the raising of the serpent in the wilderness as an argument for a national campaign for a Ministry of Health, was surely not deserving well of the medical profession. A Ministry of Health organized on the lines of Moses would, it is to be feared, leave no room for the general practitioner, the specialist, or the hospital as an institution. It would resolve all sickness into exactly what it is, a question of mind, with the result that the new pharmacopœia would prove to be the old Bible, and the medical practitioner, a metaphysician instead of a materialist. It is to be suspected, indeed, that the medical profession, from the days of the priests of Cos, down to the College of Physicians, in the London of today, have regarded the intrusion of the methods of Moses as worthy of prosecution in the name of irregular practice. For the simple fact is, that from the days of Cos down to the London of the Twentieth Century, regular medical practice has maintained one or two unvarying features. First, it has rejoiced in fundamental and inexpugnable materiality; second, it has revealed a detestation of competition, founded, as all detestation of competition naturally must be, on a suspicion that new methods might prove rather more effective than old ones. Was there not that worthy Court physician, John of Gaddesden, in the reign of Edward II, who, secure in his infallible remedy of red bed-hangings, pills of glowworms, and sirup of crushed beetles' wings, brought about the undoing of an irregular practitioner, one Roger Clerk, who dared to substitute parchment on the bosom? There can be no reasonable doubt that Doctor John would have satisfied twelve good men and true, on a crowner's quest, that the lady who had been malpracticed upon by the parchment cure might have been saved by the red bed-hangings or the glowworms, to say nothing of the beetles. It is positively wonderful, indeed, the advantages of red in a sick room. The physicians of the First Century could hardly be got to look at a scorpion or a he-goat that was not red, as a medium out of which to compound boluses and powders for the cure of the sick.

Now, if there is one thing certain in this world, it is that you cannot make an artist by much teaching, and it is equally certain that you will never abolish disease by much medicine, not even of a red color. The less a man thinks about his body, the better he invariably is, and any one who knows anything about sickness knows that the sick are not healed simply out of much thinking about the body, rather are they made ill by it, and that the only difference between the hypochondriac and the consumptive is, that the one suffers from what the world would term a purely mental disease, imagining himself unwell, whilst the other has, unconsciously, thought himself into a condition of one of the many phases of disease. What a Ministry of Health really would do for these people is to confirm them in their worst suspicions about themselves. It would fetch the healthiest man in the street into some doctor's consulting room, and proceed mentally to convince him that he had a disease which could only be cured by some remedy which might cause his death from something else. It was just like that with the squirrels in California. The doctors opened a campaign for the extermination of these squirrels, because they insisted they had the bubonic plague. But the irritating part was the behavior of the squirrels, who, instead of dying of the plague, insisted on growing happier and fatter on it every day. What supervened, in the inquiry into their demands, was that the doctors wanted to exterminate the squirrels for not dying from the bubonic plague as properly and hygienically educated squirrels should. The curious thing is that they did convince the people who had it in their power to make the appropriation, with the result that they were able to set to work to exterminate the squirrels who were thriving merrily and inconsiderately on the plague.

The same thing has happened time and time again with human beings. They have been subjected to treatment, for diseases which might kill them, in the shape of operations from which there was hardly a chance of their recovery. Such proceedings remind one of Bismarck's grim joke about preventive wars, wars which, he dryly remarked, were undertaken on one pretext to prevent the outbreak of war on another pretext. It reminded him, he said, of the remedy of shooting a man who was alive to prevent his dying from another cause. Still, in the famous words of the worthy lawyer, "retournons à nos moutons," let us return to our sheep. And sheep there will be and in plenty when the shepherds of the medical profession once succeed in setting up the fold of a Ministry of Health. Last year a trifle of 66,043 experiments were conducted on living animals, in Great Britain, under vivisection licenses. In plain English, 66,043 animals were tortured, on the odd chance, as Mr. Micawber might have said, of something turning up in the way of a discovery which, sometime, somewhere, might save the life of a man. One of these doctors admitted having, out of carelessness, made an injection contrary to the terms of his license, whilst another pleaded carelessness in having permitted a cat to recover from an anæsthetic after an operation. Any thinking person can see for himself, from this, what is likely to be the mental result on a body of men daily engaged in such work. There is bound to grow up in them an indifference to suffering which must reflect in their practice on human beings; and yet, the ultimate goal of the supporters of state medicine is a happy condition of things when every human being shall be subjected, whether he likes it or not, to forcible treatment as if he were a cat or a rabbit.

Even supposing that the more radical exponents of state medicine should not get their own way, and that the duties of a Ministry of Health would be kept within the most conservative limits, what is this ministry going to effect except the introduction of an element of German efficiency into the country, which will end in the incorporation of another host of paid officials in the civil service. The various forms of government medical insurance have already added thousands of names to the numbers of state employees, to say nothing of setting up, what a paper anything but unfriendly to the medical profession, has described as a vast vested interest in the ranks of the panel doctors. All this, however, would be of quite minor significance, if it were not for the fact that the whole object of the movement is to impress the picture of sickness on the human consciousness, and so to stir into activity all those material fears from which sickness and disease mainly proceed. When the medical profession wakes up to the fact that disease is purely mental in its origin, it will also wake up to the fact that it is its persistent hunting for germs, painting of hideous mental pictures, and insistence on keeping the question of disease before the public, which is the main promoter of disease. In plain English, that it is what it imagines is the great preventive of disease which is the great breeder of disease. When that day does come, the medical profession will begin to attack mental phenomena from the point of view of mental causation, and a great change will be brought about in the health of the world.

Embargoed

EXPORTS from the United States, under the Executive order issued on Monday, are not to be prohibited, but they are to be controlled, and more closely than at any time since the beginning of August, 1914. For nearly two and a half years, or up to April 2, 1917, the interest of the United States in the control of shipments of foodstuffs and other merchandise from this country to other lands was simply that of a neutral. As a neutral, the United States was more concerned in the assertion of its own rights to freedom of the seas than in supporting the embargo against the Central Powers which had been established by Great Britain and France. It will easily be recalled, by those who have followed the course of the war, that, while the sympathies of the people of the United States, from the beginning, were manifestly with the Allies, their Government, in the assertion and maintenance of a neutral attitude, was, on several occasions, drawn into sharp disputes with the Government of Great Britain regarding what the former claimed were unjust seizures of American ships and cargoes destined for other neutral ports.

The position was always taken by Washington that the commerce of the United States, a neutral, with other neutral countries should not be interfered with by Great Britain, or in any way interrupted. In the latter part of 1914, and during 1915, many United States and other neutral vessels were detained by the British Admiralty. In the effort to exclude foodstuffs and munitions from Germany, British cruisers diverted from their course numerous vessels flying the United States and other neutral flags, and this gave rise to much serious diplomatic correspondence between Mr. Bryan and the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Sir Edward Grey. The controversy, in fact, was continued by Secretary Lansing after the resignation of Mr. Bryan, and, on both sides, various questions were raised which will doubtless come up for settlement in the general readjustment of things, and the general reframing of international law, after the return of peace.

But when the United States was forced to become a participant in the great struggle, its interest in preventing the admission into Germany and countries allied with it of foodstuffs and other merchandise became quite as keen as that of Great Britain and France. The actual work of keeping out contraband, however, had to be left to those nations for the time being, to Great Britain in particular, and, strange as it may appear, the United States, from the beginning of April to the issuance of the Executive order of Monday, has been making the problem more rather than less difficult for its principal maritime allies. That is, United States exporters have been selling goods, foods, and merchandise, to nations which have been accounted strictly neutral or friendly, while these nations have been passing the goods which they have imported from America to the Central Empires and their allies. The Scandinavian countries, Holland, and even Italy, have been made avenues for the transit of contraband to the enemy. A thoroughly organized system for overcoming the British blockade has been in operation all along. Commodities which the allied nations and the United States were most desirous of keeping out of Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, and Turkey have found their way into those countries, through the countries mentioned. As a means of putting a stop to all this, the United States, instead of joining Great Britain and France in the blockade, has determined to exercise control over exports.

Cotton, in great quantities, has found its way into Germany and Austria, and has been used for the making of high explosives against which the soldiers of the Allies now, and the soldiers of the United States later on, may be compelled to stand. No cotton will go forth from the United States hereafter, save under a license that can be obtained only on the most stringent and satisfying conditions. Regulation of exportation of the raw staple lies with the United States principally; regulation of exportation of the manufactured article will lie with Great Britain and France. The list of articles interdicted for export, save under the license system now established, covers practically all of the export commodities of the United States. The President makes it clear that it is not the intention to interfere unnecessarily with the external commerce of the country, "but," he adds, "our own domestic needs must be adequately safeguarded, and there is the added duty of meeting the necessities of all the nations at war with the Imperial German Government. After these needs are met, it is our wish and intention to minister to the needs of the neutral nations as far as our resources permit. This task will be discharged without other than the very proper qualification that the liberation of our surplus products shall not be made the occasion of benefit to the enemy, either directly or indirectly."

As this embargo tightens, we shall probably hear much complaint from the neutral nations that have been acting as intermediaries of Germany and its allies. Their protests are likely to be loud, ringing, and long continued. It must be remembered, however, that whatever hardship they may be called upon to suffer they have brought upon themselves. And it must also be remembered that, were it not for the persistent violation of neutrality by those neutrals, the war would be much nearer its close than it is today. It is to hasten the end of the war that the embargo has been forged.

Mr. Bryan for Victory

DURING his public career, friends of William Jennings Bryan have, no doubt, more than once had occasion to differ with him; some may, at times, have felt called upon to dissent from certain of his views very widely and very emphatically, but it is a question if any, at any time, have had cause for being ashamed of him. His judgment may have been criticized; but, so far as memory serves, even amid the bitterest partisan strife, his integrity has never been assailed. He has seldom tried the patience and loyalty of his friends more severely, perhaps, than during the short interval immediately preceding his resignation from the office of Secretary of State. Thousands of those who had been with him through thick and thin, and had rather been strengthened than weakened in their devotion by his repeated defeats, could not reconcile themselves to his attitude in the Cabinet, and the great majority of them were pleased rather than grieved when he left it. But they did not doubt his honesty of purpose then, or afterward, when he endeavored to dissuade President Wilson from taking, as it seemed to him, and to millions of citizens, the only honorable course left open to the nation, by declaring the existence of a state of war with Germany.

From the moment when the United States became a participant in the conflict until about two weeks ago, except when he tendered his services to the President in any capacity in which he might be deemed useful, Mr. Bryan has observed a strict silence. At the time indicated he published this in his newspaper, The Commoner:

> Before our nation enters a war it is perfectly proper to discuss the wisdom of going to war, but the discussion is closed when Congress acts. After that no one should be permitted to cloak attacks upon the Government or aid the enemy under the claim that he is exercising freedom of speech.
>
> No sympathy, therefore, will be wasted upon those who have been arrested for unpatriotic utterances. They abuse free speech, and this applies to attacks upon the Allies as well as to attacks upon the United States. We can no more allow our allies to be crushed than we can afford to be crushed ourselves. The defeat of our allies would throw the whole burden of the war upon us. We must stand together and fight it through. There are only two sides to a war. Every American must be on the side of the United States.

The sentiments here embodied drew forth words of approval and warm admiration from newspapers that had never, in a political sense, been friendly to Mr. Bryan. It was generally admitted that he had said the right thing, at the right time, in the right way. Strongly as he put the case, however, his words hardly prompted expectation of such an unreserved commitment to the situation as that which dropped from his lips in Chicago, last Monday, when he said, "There can be but one end to the war—the overthrow of Germany."

Thus, in thirteen words, is embraced the principal condition upon which the war can be brought to a close, as Mr. Bryan and the overwhelming majority of his fellow citizens grasp the situation.

Siam

THE Kingdom of Siam, the latest of the world's nations to enter the war on the side of the Allies, is a country of no small size and no small importance. It has an area four times as great as England, with which it has been intimately connected for so long, and it is a land of many possibilities. Yet it is only at the beginning of things, and, as far as effective help to the allied cause is concerned, too much is not to be expected from a country whose total annual revenue does not amount to more than £4,500,000; whose standing army is not more than 20,000, and whose navy is one of the smallest in the world.

The adhesion of Siam, however, to the allied cause is most important, perhaps, from a political point of view. It is one of the few ancient and independent kingdoms surviving in the East, and, especially during the past half century, it has been remarkable for its enlightenment. The modern history of the country dates from the time that it emerged definitely as a separate kingdom, about the middle of the Thirteenth Century. Kublai Khan it was, who, about that time, put the finishing touches, as it were, upon the Siamese as a people. For some time before his invasion of Southern China, there had been going on in Siam a fusion of races. The Lao-Tai from the north had been steadily filtering southwards, and, almost from the first, they had begun to impose their characteristics on the peoples into whose lands they had made incursion. Kublai Khan's invasion of Southern China, however, opened the floodgates. The Lao-Tai, expelled from their own territory, overran the southern country, reduced the various kingdoms that comprised the land to submission, and, in course of their southern progress, moved their capital from Sukhotai to Nakhon Dawan, thence to Kampeng Pet, and thence again to Suvarnabhumi, near the present Kanburi. At Sukhotai, an inscription, dating from about 1284, states that the dominions of King Rama Kamheng extended across the country from Mekong to Pachaburi, and thence down the Gulf of Ligore. The first King of united Siam, however, was Uthong, who came to the throne in the middle of the Fourteenth Century, and built him a city on the site of the ancient Sano, one of the cities of old Siam. King Uthong's sway extended over the whole of the Malacca Peninsula, and he even, according to Javan annals, extended his influence across the waters to Java.

Such was very much the position when Siam first came in direct contact with Europe, as it did, through the Portuguese, in the early days of the Sixteenth Century. This was in 1511, after the conquest of Malacca by de Albuquerque, and the intimacy with Portugal lasted over a century. As they did wherever they went, the Portuguese impressed themselves on the imagination of the people of Siam, and even yet one may hear talk amongst the natives of the "greatness of the Portuguese." They were followed, a hundred years later, by the Dutch and the English, and the early relations with England seem to have been specially cordial. There was, for instance, a friendly interchange of letters between James I and the King of Siam, and when British merchants visited the country they were hospitably received and accorded privileges. Then, in 1824, by treaty with the Dutch, British interests became paramount in the Malay Peninsula and in Siam, and two years later Captain Burney signed the first treaty of friendship and commerce between England and Siam. Since then the connection has steadily developed. It has not been an easy and unruffled connection. The United Kingdom has become the predominating influence in the country, and, with the ever-increasing trade mostly in the hands of foreigners, the United Kingdom holds the lead.

Notes and Comments

IF THERE is a worse piece of road anywhere in the world than Chestnut Hill Avenue, the delectable street which joins Commonwealth Avenue to Beacon Street, by the reservoir, some one ought to say so. Otherwise there is a record being unfairly held. At present it resembles a military railway, built through mine-craters, somewhere in France. It seems a pity to neglect it, when it might be used as a training ground for gunners on the caissons of field batteries destined for the front. At the same time this must not be taken as any imputation on the competitors for the record amongst the other streets in Boston and its suburbs. Anyone who knows them must be aware that the record cannot be easily held.

THERE are several versions of the visit which William II paid to Pope Leo XIII in the first year of his reign, but all the versions agree that the interview was interrupted, and interrupted with a purpose. Baron von Cramer Klett has recently written that it was Crispi who prevented any prolonged intercourse between the German Emperor and the head of the Roman Catholic church It was the Pope's great wish to discuss the situation of the Vatican, but, contrary to what had been arranged, Prince Henry of Prussia arrived at the Vatican half an hour before he was expected, coming just at the moment when the Pope and the Kaiser had begun their conversation. It was, of course, interrupted, and, says Cramer Klett, from that moment Leo XIII changed his policy.

ANOTHER version is that it was Herbert von Bismarck who brusquely entered in the proverbial Bismarckian manner. The story goes that, having presented himself at the Vatican at the very hour when the Kaiser was closeted with the Pope, he absolutely refused to await the close of the interview, but insisted on being shown in immediately, remarking, disdainfully, that "a German prince does not wait in anterooms."

"USE my carburetter," said the patentee, "and you will save half your petrol." "Fix two on my engine," said the owner, "and she'll run on air, and I'll put what I save in War Loan." The retort is flippant, but it has some value as a comment on much modern advertising.

THE poor farmer! One by one all his little prejudices have to go. The latest is probably his conviction that women, whatever else they may be able to do, cannot shepherd sheep. But, as in every other development in women's work, there was found one man, at any rate, progressive enough to make the experiment. The result was seen at a sheep fair on the Wiltshire downs, recently, when the talk of the countryside was the presence of two girl shepherds, with their flocks, which they had brought over a long and difficult stretch of country. The farmer who employs them has nothing but praise for the workaday and practical Bopeeps.

MUCH depends on the point of view. Price manipulators and war-time profit takers think, no doubt, that Mr. Hoover is moving too precipitately in applying the powers recently vested in him by the Food Administration Law. The masses, who are awaiting action reducing the prices of food and other commodities, which thus far show little indication of halting in their upward trend, believe, just as sincerely, that the machinery of the law moves too slowly. The fact should not be lost sight of that, while Mr. Hoover has long been active in arranging the preliminaries, he has only recently been provided with effective means.

HONOLULU bids fair to have, within a short time, a very attractive civic center. The old Royal Palace of Hawaii occupies a conspicuous position in the city. A site opposite this was recently selected for the new United States Government Building, which will be a costly structure. Near by, on the same square, will be an ornate Army Headquarters Building. Other features of the center will be the Judiciary Building, the Kawaihoa Church, the Honolulu Public Library, and the Archives Building. Regard for native architectural lines, it is pleasant to hear, will be observed by the designers of all the new structures for this center.

THERE is a town called Lowden, in Iowa, which appears to be a veritable hotbed of pro-German and seditious propaganda. An investigation carried on by the Chicago Herald shows that the schools of the place have, for years, been controlled by German-Americans. The children have been taught to believe Germany the innocent victim of English machinations. England is represented as the wicked nation responsible for all the horrors of the war, and children and adults alike are left to decide for themselves as to how to regard the United States when they are informed, at every opportunity, that the latter is England's apologist and ally.